

Idaho Economic Forecast

DIRK KEMPTHORNE, Governor

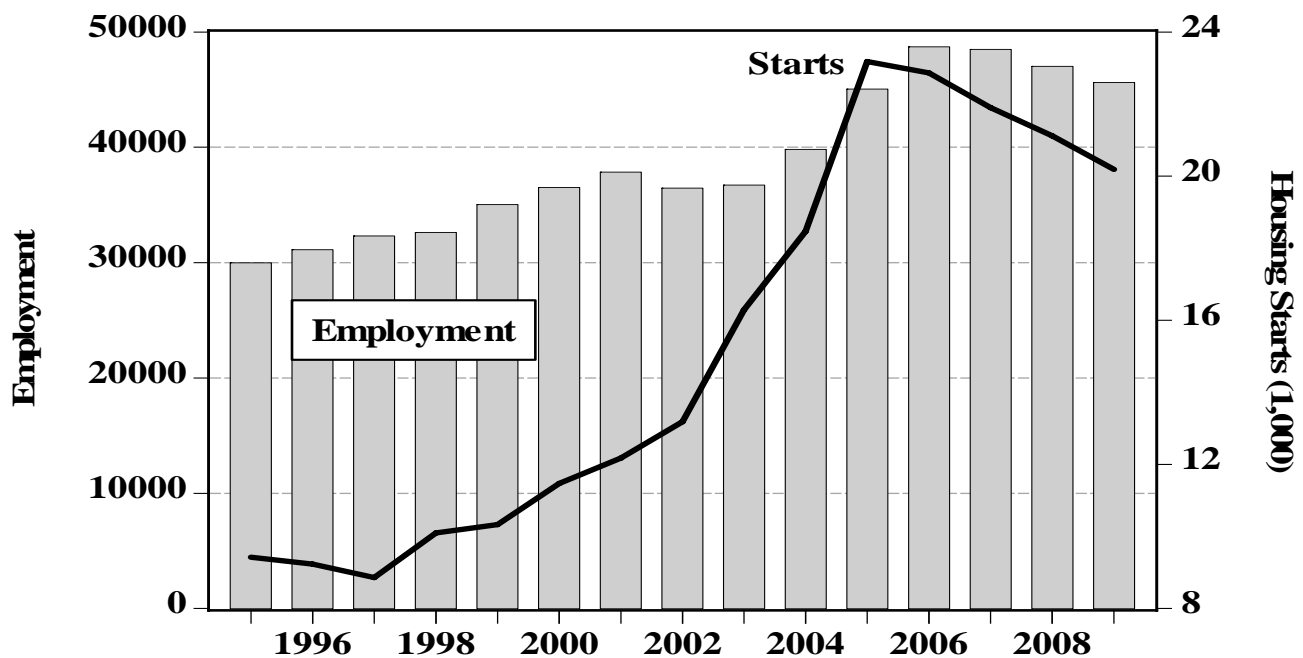
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- Forecast 2006-2009
- The Diffusion of Personal Computers across the U.S.
- Alternative Forecasts

Idaho Construction Employment and Housing Starts



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**IDAHO
ECONOMIC
FORECAST
2006 - 2009**

State of Idaho
DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor

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PREFACE

Idaho's economy continues to grow and evolve as it enters the 21st Century. The 1980s was a decade of stop-and-start economic performance. However, it also ushered in one of the longest expansions in the state's history. Since 1987, nonfarm employment has expanded in every year and has consistently placed Idaho among the top ten fastest growing states in the nation. The 1990s saw a flood of new residents move into the state, causing the population to expand by an astounding 29% from 1990 to 2000. Over this period Idaho personal income nearly doubled. Much of the current expansion results from ongoing structural changes in Idaho's economy.

One of the biggest changes is the rise of the state's high-technology sector. Virtually nonexistent in the 1970s, this sector achieved critical mass in the 1990s to become the state's largest manufacturing employer. The growth of industry giants, such as Micron Technology and Hewlett-Packard, as well as the emergence and expansion of smaller companies, pushed payrolls above even the most optimistic forecasts made in the 1980s. The state's trade sector has also been going through a transformation. The last decade witnessed an influx of national "big box" merchandisers. During this same time, Idaho merchants successfully reached beyond the state's borders. Several regional shopping centers were established that serve locals, as well as attract shoppers from other states and Canada. Visitors fueled the surge in tourism that also benefited trade. Like its national counterpart, the service sector accounts for most of the nonfarm jobs in Idaho. Tourism has also been a boon to the service industry. While traditional factors, such as increasing discretionary income, continue to fuel the demand for services, other influences have emerged. For example, the use of temporary employees in manufacturing has bolstered business services employment. Idaho's outstanding work force has been a major factor in attracting call centers, back office operations, and credit card companies.

While many changes are taking place today, traditional resource industries still play a major role in Idaho's economy. Indeed, the state's mining, agriculture, and timber sectors all experienced lulls in the late 1990s. While displaying more resilience to downturns than in the past, these industries are not totally immune from business-cycle effects. This continuing dependence on natural resources will bring a host of challenges to Idaho.

Other factors that are external to the state's economy will also present challenges to decision makers. Public policy decisions made in Washington, D.C. affect resource industry and federal installations such as the Idaho National Laboratory and the Mountain Home Air Force Base. Finding balanced and acceptable solutions to endangered and threatened species issues and timber supply issues are of major economic significance.

In order to deal effectively with these challenges, public and private decisions need to be made with a thorough understanding of the structure of the state's economy. It is to this end that the *Idaho Economic Forecast* is directed.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....	iii
Introduction.....	2
Executive Summary	5
Idaho and U.S. Forecast Summary Tables.....	6
Forecast Description:	
National.....	8
Idaho	14
Forecasts Comparison.....	20
Alternative Forecasts	22
Feature Article	
The Diffusion of Personal Computers across the U.S.	25
Forecast Detail	29
Annual Forecast	30
Quarterly Forecast	44
Appendix.....	59
Global Insight U.S. Macroeconomic Model.....	60
Idaho Economic Model.....	62
Equations	64
Endogenous Variables	68
Exogenous Variables	70

INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the March 2006 Global Insight baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on the November 2005 Global Insight baseline national forecast.

The cover graph features the projections for Idaho housing starts and construction employment. Both of these measures have soared recently. But these rapid gains have raised fears that a bubble is forming and both housing starts and construction employment could collapse. As the graph illustrates, neither starts nor employment is expected to drop off a cliff. Instead, both measures are expected to ease gradually from their record highs over the forecast period.

FEATURE

For the last fifteen years or so, information technology (IT) has become an ever more important part of the U.S. economy. A key question about IT's role in this performance is how its use spreads or diffuses throughout the economy. This feature article focuses on a particular part of this question, namely, the diffusion of the personal computer across U.S. businesses from 1990 to 2002. This article was written by Mark Doms. He is a Senior Economist with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major variations in national and/or regional outlooks. Global Insight examines the effects of different economic scenarios, including the potential impacts of international recessions, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different policy and growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are included in this report.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 1992 to 2009 and for every quarter from 2003 through 2008. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the first quarter of 2006.

Descriptions of the Global Insight U.S. Macroeconomic Model and the IEM are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the IEM and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The tables in this forecast include the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) March 2006 estimates of Idaho quarterly personal income through the fourth quarter of 2005. These data have been revised back through 2002. The BEA's next round of Idaho personal income estimates will be released in late June 2006. These new estimates will be incorporated into the July 2006 *Idaho Economic Forecast*.

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) relies on industrial production indexes prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank. These indexes have been revised and rebased. Previously, the base year for these indexes was 1997. The new base year is 2002.

Both of the aforementioned changes and the availability of additional Idaho nonfarm employment data provided the opportunity to reestimate the IEM. Not only were the model's stochastic equations reviewed,

but also the entire structure of the model was scrutinized and changes were made where appropriate. A description of the IEM, definitions, and a full listing of the model's equations are contained in the appendix to this report.

The *Idaho Economic Forecast* is available on the Internet at http://dfm.idaho.gov/Publications/Econ_Publications.html. Readers with any questions should contact Derek Santos at (208) 854-3070 or at dsantos@dfm.idaho.gov.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Idaho's recent robust economic performance has raised expectations for its future. Idaho nonfarm employment accelerated in the second half of 2005, growing by a 4.6% annual rate in the third quarter followed by a 5.8% rate in the fourth quarter. Thanks to this late-year growth spurt, employment turned in its strongest showing of the decade. Other measures also attest to the local economy's strength in 2005. For example, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates Idaho's population grew 2.4% last year, which was significantly stronger than the 1.7% predicted growth. The robust population growth propelled the state's housing industry to a new record in 2005. There were nearly 23,200 housing starts in the Gem State. Interestingly, this is just about 100 more than had been projected in January 2006. Last year's employment strength has raised expectations in two ways. First, it has raised the starting point of the current employment forecast relative to the previous January 2005 employment forecast. Second, the strong employment surge at the end of last year and robust employment so far this year has convinced us the economy is running on stronger legs than we had previously believed. This being the case, Idaho nonfarm employment is predicted to increase 4.0% this year, 2.9% next year, 2.0% in 2008, and 2.1% in 2009. As a result of the higher starting point and stronger growth, Idaho nonfarm employment should reach 682,500 jobs by 2009, which is 20,800 more jobs than in the January 2006 forecast. The outlooks for several other economic measures have also improved. Idaho's population is predicted to grow by just over 2% in each year, which is well above the 1.5% average rate projected in the previous forecast. Idaho housing starts decline more gradually in the current forecast compared to the previous one, so that there are about 20,200 housing starts in 2009 versus 18,500. Idaho nominal personal income also grows faster over the forecast period, hitting \$52.0 billion in 2009 compared to \$51.3 billion in the previous forecast.

The U.S. economy has recovered strongly from its late-2005 slump and should continue to expand at a healthy clip during most of this year. Buffeted by hurricanes Katrina and Rita, real GDP growth sank to a 1.7% annual rate in the last quarter of 2005, which was a weak ending to an otherwise strong year. (Real GDP advanced a healthy 3.5% in 2005.) The economy did not remain grounded long, however. According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' current estimate, real GDP growth rebounded to a 4.8% annual rate in 2006's initial quarter. This pace is well above the economy's potential and represents its apex for the year. By this year's end, the economy is expected to be growing about half as fast as it did in the first quarter, which is below its potential. The economy is anticipated to remain soft through most of next year. It is during this period the economy is most vulnerable to a recession. In recent months concerns have been raised about the inverted yield curve. Over the past two years, U.S. short-term rates have risen 350 basis points, while long-term rates have actually edged down a little. The concern is raised because a yield curve inversion has preceded the last six recessions by about four to five quarters. However, the recent yield curve inversion does not necessarily forebode a recession. Another worry is American consumers are becoming financially stressed. Rising interest rates and minimum credit card payments will also make it harder to service existing debts and make consumers resist taking on new debt. Lower home appreciation will make refinancing a less viable option to fund spending. In addition, consumer confidence has been shaken by companies' plans to reduce retirement benefits and make employees shoulder a larger share of their health costs. These factors will contribute to a slowdown in consumer spending, but not necessarily a major retrenchment. The U.S. economy is anticipated to slow, but not stall over the forecast period. After expanding a respectable 3.3% this year, real GDP is expected to increase only 2.4% in 2007—the weakest year of the forecast. The economy is expected to begin picking up steam thereafter, growing 3.0% in 2008 and 3.3% in 2009.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
APRIL 2006**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	8,747	9,268	9,817	10,128	10,470	10,971	11,734	12,486	13,246	13,802	14,481	15,236
% Ch	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%	3.2%	3.4%	4.8%	7.0%	6.4%	6.1%	4.2%	4.9%	5.2%
2000 Chain-Weighted	9,067	9,470	9,817	9,891	10,049	10,321	10,756	11,135	11,505	11,778	12,136	12,535
% Ch	4.2%	4.4%	3.7%	0.8%	1.6%	2.7%	4.2%	3.5%	3.3%	2.4%	3.0%	3.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	27,287	29,068	31,290	33,054	33,849	34,654	37,498	40,241	42,860	45,869	48,739	51,983
% Ch	7.6%	6.5%	7.6%	5.6%	2.4%	2.4%	8.2%	7.3%	6.5%	7.0%	6.3%	6.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	26,350	28,054	30,448	32,039	32,921	33,938	36,321	38,857	41,736	44,748	47,608	50,843
% Ch	7.1%	6.5%	8.5%	5.2%	2.8%	3.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%	7.2%	6.4%	6.8%
U.S. (Billions)	7,423	7,802	8,430	8,724	8,882	9,169	9,713	10,249	10,885	11,439	12,049	12,744
% Ch	7.3%	5.1%	8.0%	3.5%	1.8%	3.2%	5.9%	5.5%	6.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	28,429	29,788	31,289	32,376	32,690	32,840	34,638	36,154	37,733	39,704	41,398	43,392
% Ch	6.6%	4.8%	5.0%	3.5%	1.0%	0.5%	5.5%	4.4%	4.4%	5.2%	4.3%	4.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	27,452	28,748	30,447	31,382	31,795	32,162	33,550	34,910	36,744	38,734	40,437	42,440
% Ch	6.1%	4.7%	5.9%	3.1%	1.3%	1.2%	4.3%	4.1%	5.3%	5.4%	4.4%	5.0%
U.S. (Billions)	7,734	7,996	8,429	8,545	8,578	8,689	8,973	9,208	9,583	9,902	10,234	10,638
% Ch	6.4%	3.4%	5.4%	1.4%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	2.6%	4.1%	3.3%	3.4%	4.0%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	10,104	10,334	11,469	12,180	13,182	16,293	18,469	23,179	22,861	21,901	21,124	20,187
% Ch	14.0%	2.3%	11.0%	6.2%	8.2%	23.6%	13.4%	25.5%	-1.4%	-4.2%	-3.5%	-4.4%
U.S. (Millions)	1.621	1.647	1.573	1.601	1.710	1.854	1.950	2.072	1.902	1.778	1.751	1.698
% Ch	9.9%	1.6%	-4.5%	1.8%	6.8%	8.4%	5.2%	6.3%	-8.2%	-6.5%	-1.5%	-3.1%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	520,478	538,100	558,579	568,029	568,023	572,511	588,025	612,620	636,914	655,239	668,563	682,492
% Ch	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	4.2%	4.0%	2.9%	2.0%	2.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	125,924	128,992	131,792	131,832	130,342	129,993	131,424	133,458	135,427	136,989	138,602	140,253
% Ch	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	5.4%	5.0%	6.2%	3.9%	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%
Bank Prime	8.4%	8.0%	9.2%	6.9%	4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	7.9%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.1%	7.3%	8.0%	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.8%	7.1%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	1.1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Personal Cons Deflator	0.9%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%	2.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%
Consumer Price Index	1.5%	2.2%	3.4%	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%

**National Variables Forecast by GLOBAL INSIGHT
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
APRIL 2006**

	2005				2006				2007			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	12,199	12,378	12,606	12,760	13,004	13,174	13,340	13,466	13,590	13,732	13,865	14,021
% Ch	7.0%	6.0%	7.6%	5.0%	7.9%	5.3%	5.2%	3.8%	3.7%	4.3%	3.9%	4.6%
2000 Chain-Weighted	10,999	11,089	11,202	11,248	11,384	11,473	11,553	11,610	11,665	11,743	11,811	11,893
% Ch	3.8%	3.3%	4.1%	1.6%	4.9%	3.2%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	39,500	40,006	40,329	41,128	41,666	42,453	43,264	44,056	44,849	45,533	46,213	46,880
% Ch	10.3%	5.2%	3.3%	8.2%	5.3%	7.8%	7.9%	7.5%	7.4%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	38,012	38,583	39,105	39,728	40,536	41,331	42,143	42,936	43,700	44,405	45,110	45,778
% Ch	4.6%	6.1%	5.5%	6.5%	8.4%	8.1%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.6%	6.5%	6.1%
U.S. (Billions)	10,073	10,186	10,250	10,488	10,650	10,815	10,972	11,103	11,238	11,372	11,504	11,642
% Ch	2.0%	4.5%	2.6%	9.6%	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	35,930	36,096	36,058	36,531	36,891	37,464	38,023	38,553	39,088	39,512	39,919	40,298
% Ch	7.8%	1.9%	-0.4%	5.4%	4.0%	6.4%	6.1%	5.7%	5.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	34,576	34,812	34,963	35,288	35,891	36,475	37,037	37,573	38,087	38,534	38,966	39,350
% Ch	2.3%	2.8%	1.7%	3.8%	7.0%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.0%
U.S. (Billions)	9,163	9,190	9,165	9,316	9,430	9,544	9,643	9,717	9,794	9,868	9,937	10,008
% Ch	-0.3%	1.2%	-1.1%	6.7%	5.0%	4.9%	4.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	2.8%	2.9%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	23,236	22,639	24,817	22,024	23,066	22,631	22,903	22,845	22,493	22,042	21,650	21,420
% Ch	66.0%	-9.9%	44.4%	-38.0%	20.3%	-7.3%	4.9%	-1.0%	-6.0%	-7.8%	-6.9%	-4.2%
U.S. (Millions)	2.083	2.044	2.101	2.058	2.074	1.912	1.828	1.792	1.784	1.781	1.772	1.773
% Ch	24.2%	-7.2%	11.6%	-7.9%	3.2%	-27.8%	-16.4%	-7.8%	-1.7%	-0.6%	-2.0%	0.2%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	604,571	607,830	614,694	623,386	628,394	633,987	639,972	645,305	649,718	653,649	657,202	660,385
% Ch	6.6%	2.2%	4.6%	5.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	3.4%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	132,694	133,230	133,750	134,160	134,754	135,313	135,610	136,033	136,429	136,828	137,163	137,537
% Ch	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	2.5%	2.9%	3.5%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%
Bank Prime	5.4%	5.9%	6.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	7.8%	7.7%	7.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	3.1%	2.6%	3.3%	3.3%	2.6%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.3%	3.3%	3.7%	2.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%
Consumer Price Index	2.5%	3.7%	5.5%	3.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%

**National Variables Forecast by GLOBAL INSIGHT
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006**

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the First Quarter of 2006 through the Fourth Quarter of 2009

The U.S. economy has recovered strongly from its late-2005 slump and should continue to expand at a healthy clip during most of this year. Buffeted by hurricanes Katrina and Rita, real GDP growth sank to a 1.7% annual rate in the last quarter of 2005, which was a weak ending to an otherwise strong year. (Real GDP advanced a healthy 3.5% in 2005.) The economy did not remain grounded long, however. According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' current estimate, real GDP growth rebounded to a 4.8% annual rate in 2006's initial quarter. This pace is well above the economy's potential and represents its apex for the year. By this year's end, the economy is expected to be growing about half as fast as it did in the first quarter, which is below its potential. The economy is anticipated to remain soft through most of next year. It is during this period the economy is most vulnerable to a recession.

Fears of a recession are already circulating. In recent months concerns have been raised about the inverted yield curve, a situation that is likely to be exacerbated if the Federal Reserve hikes rates a couple more times. Over the past two years, U.S. short-term rates have risen 350 basis points, while long-term rates have actually edged down a little. The concern is raised because a yield curve inversion has preceded the last six recessions by about four to five quarters. In fact, since 1970, there has been only one false signal 1998, during the emerging markets crises and the meltdown of the Long Term Capital Management hedge fund. However, the recent yield curve inversion does not necessarily forebode a recession for a couple of reasons. In the past, recessions were required to bring about lower inflation. However, in the current low inflation environment such drastic corrections are unnecessary. Even more important is real long-term interest rates are much lower than in prior episodes of yield curve inversions. Real short-term interest rates are about 2%. It is believed that the real federal funds rate would need to rise to 4% before monetary policy would be considered restrictive. The Federal Reserve is not expected to take this action.

Another worry is American consumers are becoming financially stressed. Real per capita disposable income has been on the decline for two years. In addition, pay gains, as measured by the employment cost index, have slowed over the past couple of years, to the point where they have fallen short of accelerating consumer price inflation. Rising interest rates and minimum credit card payments will also make it harder to service existing debts and make consumers resist taking on new debt. Lower home appreciation will make refinancing a less viable option to fund spending. In addition, consumer confidence has been shaken by companies' plans to reduce retirement benefits and make employees shoulder a larger share of their health costs. These factors will contribute to a slowdown in consumer spending, but not necessarily a major retrenchment. Instead, spendthrift consumers will learn to live within their means. One benefit of consumers' new found frugality is the personal savings rate will once again rise above zero.

The U.S. economy is anticipated to slow, but not stall over the forecast period. After expanding a respectable 3.3% this year, real GDP is expected to increase only 2.4% in 2007—the weakest year of the forecast. The economy is expected to begin picking up steam thereafter, growing 3.0% in 2008 and 3.3% in 2009.

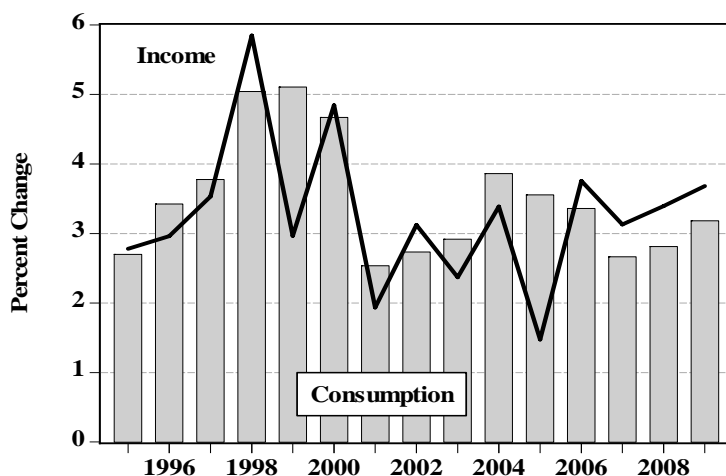
SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Consumer Spending: After experiencing robust growth in the first quarter of this year, U.S. real consumer spending is expected to slow under the combined weight of rising interest rates, a cooling housing market, and fewer mortgage finance cash outs. Real spending is expected to jump at a 5.2% annual pace in the first quarter of this year thanks to increased expenditures on a wide spectrum of goods. Unfortunately, this strength will not be replicated during the rest of the year. For example, the first quarter's strong growth will downshift to a 2.9% annual pace in the second quarter of 2005. The slower growth rate will be the rule over next year's second half. On an annual basis, real consumer spending is projected to be 3.4% in 2005, which is

well below its lofty first quarter pace. The real spending deceleration results from the confluence of three major factors. First, after an extended climb, home sales and construction are projected to decline through the forecast period. These declines are expected to curb spending on furniture, appliances, and home decorating. Second, rising interest rates will have a dampening effect on purchases made with mortgage finance cash outs. Third, home price appreciation is predicted to slow markedly from previous torrid levels. Household net worth increased over 8% in 2005. The value of household real estate surged 15.1%, while other financial assets increased 5.6%. With housing markets cooling off, gains in household net worth are predicted to slow to just 4.5% over this year's four quarters and 4.3% in 2007. Slower home value gains could force U.S. households to reevaluate their spending patterns. In the recent past, rising home values padded household balance sheets even as personal savings turned negative. As home prices grow more slowly, households may once again find it necessary to divert a small share of their income to savings and away from spending. However, the portion of personal income devoted to savings should be small; i.e., just 1.2% in 2009. This pales in comparison to the 4.7% personal savings rate of the 1990s or the 9.0% average savings rate for the period from 1961 to 1990. Rising interest rates, heavy mortgage debt accumulation, and higher minimum payments on credit card debt will lead to a deterioration in household finances over the next few years. The Federal Reserve's household financial obligations ratio is projected to increase from 18.5% of disposable income in 2005 to 19.2% in 2006 to a peak of 20.1% in 2008. Financial obligations include debt service, rent on primary residences, automobile lease payments, property taxes, and homeowners' insurance. As this ratio climbs to new heights over the next few years, households are expected to restrain discretionary spending. Real consumer spending advanced two percentage points faster than real disposable income growth in 2005. However, this situation flips beginning this year, when disposable income expands faster than spending. Real consumer spending is projected to rise 3.4% in 2006, 2.7% in 2007, 2.8% in 2008, and 3.2% in 2009. In comparison, real disposable income advances 3.8% in 2006, 3.1% in 2007, 3.4% in 2008, and 3.7% in 2009.

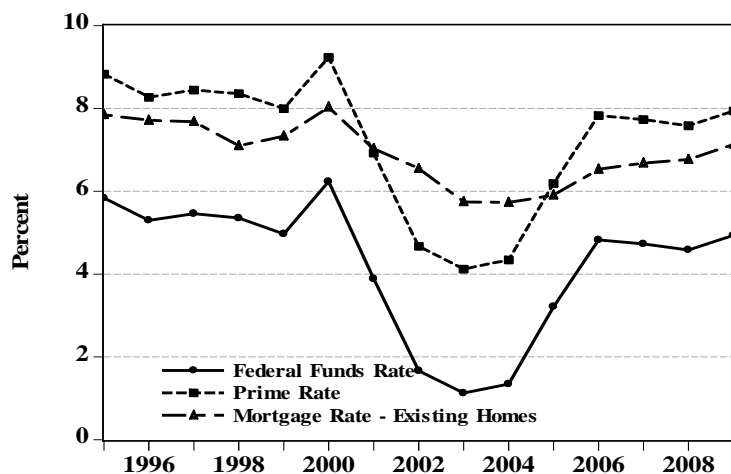
Financial Markets: As expected, the new Federal Reserve chairman, Ben Bernanke, continued the gradualist inflation fighting policy inherited from Alan Greenspan and led the charge to raise the federal funds rate by 25 basis points to 4.75% on March 28, 2006. This is the most recent, but not last, volley against inflation that began in the summer of 2004. The nation's central bank is expected to raise the

U.S. Real Consumption and Disposable Income Growth



Source: Global Insight

Selected U.S. Interest Rates



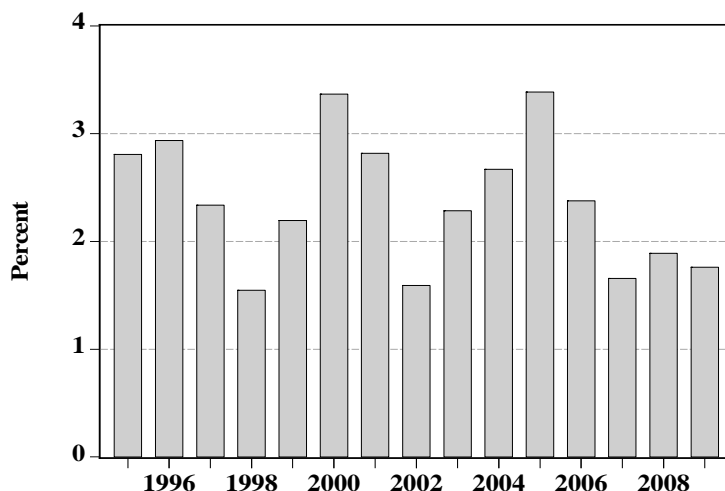
Source: Global Insight

federal funds rate one more time to 5.0% by the end of the second quarter. Over the last couple of years U.S. short-term interest rates have increased 375 points, while long-term interest rates have actually edged down slightly. This rate inversion has raised concerns that a recession is imminent because six of the last economic slowdowns followed when short-term interest rates rose above long-term interest rates. Since 1970, there has been just a single false signal—in 1998, during the emerging markets crises and the meltdown of the Long Term Capital Management hedge fund. However, because of major structural changes over the past couple of

decades in both the global economy and global financial markets, inverted rates will not necessarily lead to a recession. One of the reasons for the interest rate inversion is long-term interest rates are low. These rates have been on a downward trend for a couple of decades because of structural factors. First, the decline in the rate of inflation from around 15% in 1980 to low single digits has reduced long-term bond yields. The much-improved inflation picture reflects several factors, including improved monetary policy, increased economic competition, and rapid technological change. Second, real interest rates have fallen. Some of this may be due to the fact that not only is inflation lower, but it is also less volatile. As a result, investors require a smaller inflation-risk premium than in the past. Third, long-term interest rates have been held down by strong demand for these instruments compared to their supply. The demand for long-term bonds have been fueled by the greater emphasis on fixed-income assets in pension fund portfolios and a large share of the global “savings glut” being invested in safe, liquid, industrial-economy government bonds (primarily in the U.S.). On the other hand, the supply of bonds has been limited by the major shift in recent years of corporate restructuring that has improved corporate balance sheets and reduced the reliance on debt financing. The bottom line is with the current low inflation and low interest rate environment an inverted yield curve is not necessarily an early warning of a recession.

Inflation: Annual consumer inflation is predicted to drop below 2% over the forecast period, as energy prices eventually retreat from last year’s spike. Driven by a nearly 17% jump in its energy component, the all-urban consumer price index (CPI) increased 3.4% in 2005, which was an acceleration from the 2.7% gain in 2004. Consumers were reminded about higher prices every time they fueled their cars and paid their utility bills. The retail gasoline price rose 21.8% in 2005; fuel oil and coal increased 28.2%; natural gas jumped 19.6%; and electricity rose 6.1%. These prices are anticipated to gradually decrease. The results of easing energy prices are retail inflation should drop and

Consumer Price Inflation



Source: Global Insight

be less volatile and the gap between total consumer inflation and core consumer inflation (total consumer inflation less energy and food) should narrow. After rising 3.4% in 2005 and an anticipated 2.4% in 2006, consumer price inflation is expected to drop just below 2% in the remaining years of the forecast. Due mainly to last year's energy price surge, overall inflation rose 3.4%. The core inflation rate, which does not include energy prices, increased 2.2%. The gap between the two inflation measures was 1.2 percentage points. This gap should be cut in half by 2009, as total inflation declines and the annual core inflation rate holds steady at a projected 2.2%. The main reason the core inflation rate is so stable is because its major driver, employment costs, are predicted to grow at a steady pace of about 3.4% per year. Interestingly, the forecasted employment cost increases are higher than the 3.0% gain experienced in 2005. The higher employer cost inflation over the next few years is consistent with the tightening national labor market.



International: The outlook for global economic growth remains bullish despite weak fourth quarter numbers for the Eurozone and U.S. economies. Indeed, global growth seems to have broadened significantly since the middle of 2005 and inflationary pressures have generally been receding since November 2005, suggesting the current expansionary phase of the global business cycle has become more sustainable. The North American and Chinese economies should expand at robust rates for at least another year. These two powerhouse economies will receive help shoring up the world economy from Japan and the Eurozone countries. China's real GDP grew 9.9%

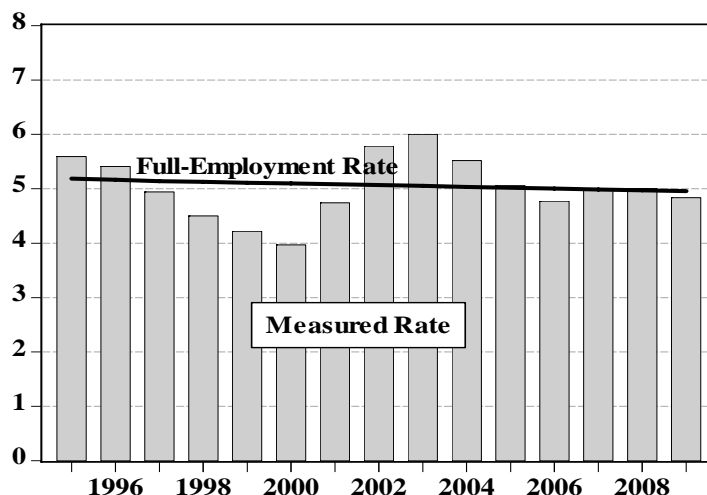
in 2005, but is expected to grow by just 9.4% in 2006 and 8.8% in 2007. The Japanese economy hit a slow patch in 2005's third quarter, but showed renewed strength in the fourth quarter. Interestingly, this expansion is driven by domestic demand—mainly private consumption and capital expenditures. Japan's economy is projected to rise by about 2% in both 2006 and 2007. While Japan's economy expands slower than economies of either the U.S. or China, it is a vast improvement over its past stop-and-go performance. Europe may finally be living up to expectations. Most of the latest data and survey evidence indicate the Eurozone economy began 2006 relatively strongly, and it should remain that way through the first half of the year. It will have a hard time sustaining that performance, however. Specifically, after expanding 2.0% this year the Eurozone's economy will advance just 1.6% next year. Given current conditions, world GDP growth should therefore maintain an above trend pace through the next few quarters. World GDP should expand 3.5% in 2006 followed by 3.2% growth in 2007. The U.S. current account deficit is expected to deepen through 2007, when it hits the bottom at nearly \$938 billion. The deficit should shrink slightly during the last two years of the forecast, improving to \$895 billion in 2009. The U.S. dollar will take longer to improve. Under the weight of the persistent trade deficits, the dollar's value should slide against its major trade partners' currencies through 2008.

Employment: Last year was a banner year for job growth. The U.S. economy created jobs at a healthy clip during 2005, and some of this momentum should carry forward into this year as well. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the number of nonfarm jobs grew 1.5% from 2004 to 2005, which was the biggest gain in the last five years. Thanks to the steady job creation, the nation's unemployment rate fell from 5.2% in January 2005 to 4.9% by year's end. This strength was evident during the first quarter of 2006, when nonfarm employ advanced an average of about 200,000 jobs per month and the

unemployment rate fell to 4.7% in March. After beginning this year strong, nonfarm employment starts to weaken. Employment gains fade in late 2006 and early 2007. On a fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter basis, employment growth slows to 1.87 million jobs in 2006, from 1.92 million jobs in 2005, and then cools further to 1.5 million jobs in 2007. Job gains pick up to 1.74 million in 2008 and 1.55 million in 2009. Despite the slower job growth, the U.S. unemployment rate hovers near 5% during the forecast period, which is very close to the full-employment level. This relatively tight labor market will keep employer costs growing at a steady pace during the next few years. Virtually all of the forecasted job gains will be in the nongoods-producing sector, with the professional and business services component posting the strongest growth.

The goods-producing sector, on the other hand, will be hampered by expected manufacturing job losses and the flattening of the construction sector. On an annual basis, U.S. nonfarm employment is predicted to expand 1.5% this year and 1.2% in the remaining years of the forecast.

U.S. Civilian Unemployment Rate

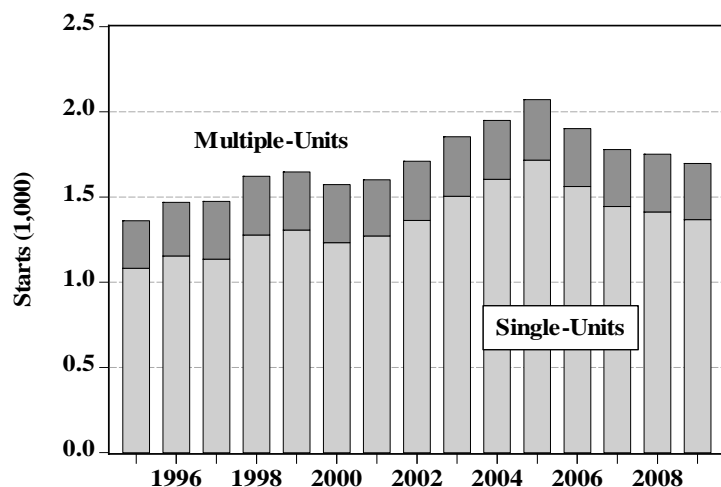


Source: Global Insight

Housing: The nation's housing sector has been broadcasting mixed signals lately that suggest one of the economy's hottest performers is beginning to cool. Despite weakening demand, housing prices climbed at the beginning of this year. In January, the median price of an existing home was almost 12% higher than in January 2005. The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight reported its price index for new homes in the fourth quarter was almost 11% above the previous year. National housing starts jumped 14.5% in January 2006, to a 2.28-million-unit annual rate, which is even higher than 2005's 2.07 million unit starts. However, extrapolating one month's performance for the entire year is dangerous. In fact, a closer look at the data suggests another year of record housings starts is not in the offing. Much of January's surge reflected this winter's unusual weather conditions. December's housing starts were held

back by rainy weather in the West, so they were ripe for a rebound. In addition, January 2006 was the warmest January since at least 1895. The favorable weather caused many starts that were postponed in December and others that would have taken place in February and March to be squeezed into January. Unfortunately, the warmer weather did not help housing sales. New home sales fell 5.0% in January and existing home sales dropped 2.8%. The three-month moving average of new home sales is down 4.5% from its July 2005 peak, while existing single-family home sales are down 5.6% from their three-month moving-average peak in

U.S. Housing Starts



Source: Global Insight

August 2005. January's weak new and existing home sales are strong evidence the housing market should decline after five record-setting years. While the housing data to date consist of a mix of good and bad news, with time it should grow increasingly clear the housing market is softening. For example, housing starts are anticipated to dip below 1.90 million units this year and fall to just below 1.70 million units in 2009. Likewise, the sales of both new homes and single-family houses are predicted to decline over the forecast period. The cooling housing market will exact a toll on housing prices. Prices are not expected to decline, but the rate of appreciation will slow noticeably. For example, after rising nearly 10% in 2005, the average price for an existing home is projected to rise 3.3% this year, 2.2% next year, 3.7% in 2008, and 3.7% in 2009.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the First Quarter of 2006 through the Fourth Quarter of 2009

Idaho's recent robust economic performance has raised expectations for its future. Idaho nonfarm employment accelerated in the second half of 2005, growing by a 4.6% annual rate in the third quarter followed by a 5.8% rate in the fourth quarter. Thanks to this late-year growth spurt, employment turned in its strongest showing of the decade. Last year's 4.2% actual employment growth was even higher than our 3.7% growth prediction that was made just a few months ago. What was the difference? Both the current and the previous forecast included a second-half rally. However, the previous forecast underestimated the strength of the economy's second wind. In January 2006 it was anticipated Idaho nonfarm employment would advance just over 2% in each quarter. Estimates released since January 2006 show employment grew at more than twice that rate. As a result of the faster growth, total nonfarm employment ended the year with 623,400 jobs, which were 8,200 more jobs than had been previously forecasted. One of last year's strongest performing sectors was construction employment. It posted double-digit employment growth in each of the last two quarters of 2005, bringing its year-end employment to 46,900—about 2,100 more jobs than had been previously forecasted.

Other measures also attest to the local economy's strength in 2005. For example, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates Idaho's population grew 2.4% last year, which was significantly stronger than the 1.7% predicted growth. The robust population growth propelled the state's housing industry to a new record in 2005. There were nearly 23,200 housing starts in the Gem State. Interestingly, this is just about 100 more than had been projected in January 2006. The current Idaho wage and salary payments estimate for 2005 is lower than in the previous forecast, however. This is inconsistent with the strong employment data and individual income tax withholding collections. Given these two measures are more timely than the personal income estimates, we expect the wage and salary payments estimate for 2005 will be revised upwards at a later date.

Last year's employment strength has raised expectations in two ways. First, it has raised the starting point of the current employment forecast relative to the previous one. As was pointed out above, there were about 8,000 more jobs at the end of last year than had been previously forecasted. Second, the strong employment surge at the end of last year and robust employment so far this year has convinced us the economy is running on stronger legs than we had previously believed. This being the case, Idaho nonfarm employment is predicted to increase 4.0% this year, 2.9% next year, 2.0% in 2008, and 2.1% in 2009. In the previous forecast, Idaho nonfarm employment was expected to increase about 2% in each year. As a result of the higher starting point and stronger growth, Idaho nonfarm employment should reach 682,500 jobs by 2009, which is 20,800 more jobs than in the January 2006 forecast.

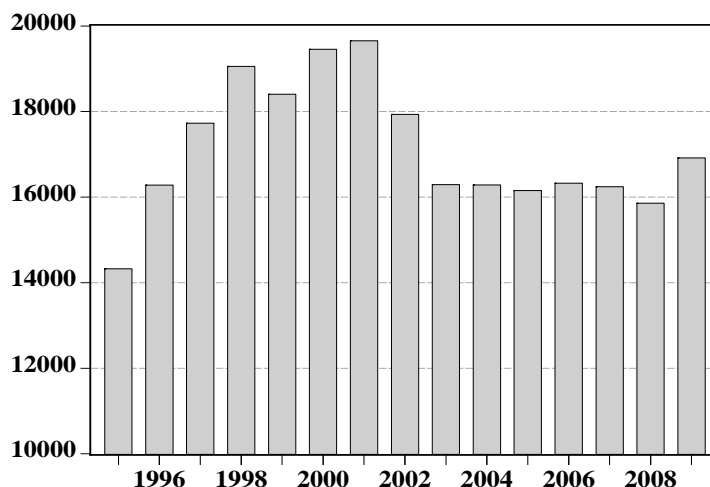
The outlooks for several other economic measures have also improved. Idaho's population is predicted to grow by just over 2% in each year, which is well above the 1.5% average rate projected in the previous forecast. Idaho housing starts decline more gradually in the current forecast compared to the previous one, so that there are about 20,200 housing starts in 2009 versus 18,500. Idaho nominal personal income also grows faster over the forecast period, hitting \$52.0 billion in 2009 compared to \$51.3 billion in the previous forecast.

SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Computer and Electronics: Idaho's computer and electronics manufacturing employment forecast for this year and next remains similar to the one presented in January 2006. However, this industry's employment prospects after 2007 have been reduced. At the beginning of this year it was predicted employment would be flat at around 16,200 jobs in 2006 and 2007, then accelerate noticeably in 2008 and 2009. In the current forecast, Idaho computer and electronics manufacturing employment expands slightly this year but declines in 2007. The net impact is by 2007 there is little difference between the two forecasts. This changes after 2007.

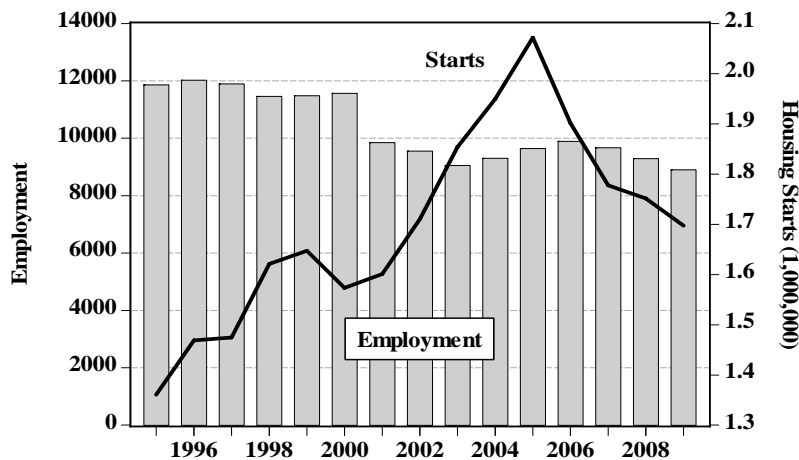
As was mentioned above, the previous forecast called for this sector's employment to expand in 2008 and 2009 after spending the previous couple of years in the doldrums. In the current forecast Idaho computer and electronics employment is projected to shrink 2.4% in 2008 then rise by nearly 7% in 2009. Despite the healthy gain in 2009, employment is down by nearly 600 jobs in the current forecast compared to the previous forecast, 16,915 versus 17,494. Much of the differences between the two forecasts can be traced to the projected national output for computers and electronic products. Specifically, in the current forecast output is expected to expand faster than in the previous forecast in 2006. Output expands at virtually the same rate in 2007. The largest differences between the two forecasts occur in 2008 and 2009. In the current forecast, output advances 10.1% in 2008 and 11.2% in 2009 compared to 11.7% and 12.8%, respectively, in the previous forecast. Although Idaho's computer and electronic manufacturing employment fails to match the previous forecast, it is still believed this industry has turned the corner on one of its most protracted slowdowns. After experiencing non-stop growth during the 1990s that made this sector the state's largest manufacturing employer, the computer and electronics sector shed 3,500 jobs from 2002 to 2005. About 750 of these jobs will be recovered over the forecast period. Micron Technology is diversifying its product line in order to insulate itself from downturns in the DRAM market. To this end, the company announced it is investing in a new joint venture with Intel to produce NAND flash memory. This type of memory is used in digital cameras, cell phones, and MP3 players. In addition, Micron this winter announced it plans to acquire Lexar Media, Inc. Lexar is a leading marketer and manufacturer of NAND flash memory products including memory cards, USB flash drives, card readers, and ATA controller technology for the digital photography, consumer electronics, industrial, and communications markets. The move will create synergy that will strengthen Micron's presence in the fast growing NAND memory market. There are some downside risks to the current forecast. Hewlett-Packard recently announced it plans to reduce its company workforce by about 15,000. However, the company has not released details of the impacts this move will have on the Boise site, and none have been built into this forecast.

Idaho Computer and Electronic Products Employment



Logging and Wood Products: After suffering heavy employment losses during the first years of this decade, Idaho logging and wood products sector has entered a period of stability. This sector lost one out of every five jobs from 2000 to 2003. What was particularly frustrating about this loss was that it occurred when the U.S. housing sector was ramping up. The employment situation improved in 2004

Idaho Wood Product Employment and U.S. Housing Starts

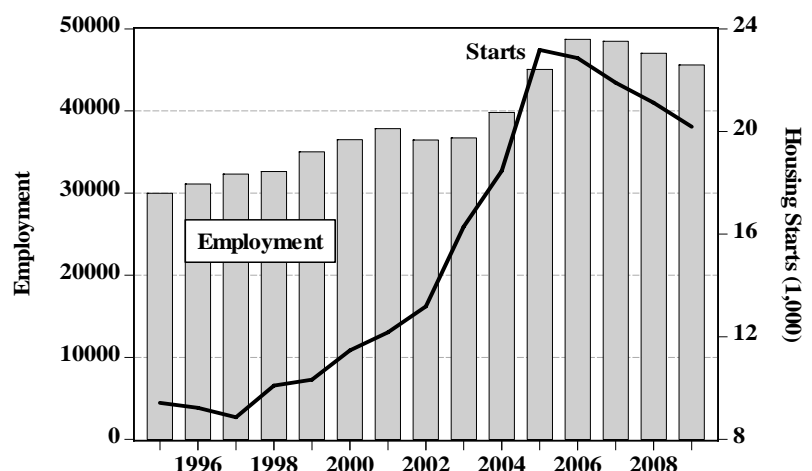


when this sector posted a modest gain of about 250 jobs. This increase was followed with nearly 340 more jobs in 2005. This sector was also helped by the weaker U.S. dollar, which improved the competitiveness of U.S. wood products. This sector should have enough momentum to expand another 250 jobs this year, but other factors make further gains unlikely. Mounting evidence suggests U.S. housing starts have already peaked. Future gains will also be restricted by local capacity constraints and ongoing efficiency measures. Idaho manufacturing capacity is limited because several mills have been

closed in recent years and the surviving mills have been forced to produce more products with less labor. For example, each Idaho logging and wood products sector employee produced about 215,000 board feet of lumber in 2003, which is well above the 172,000 board feet of lumber per worker produced in 1993. In addition, supply-side issues present challenges for this sector. A major concern is timber supply. The Gem State's logging and wood products sector has been traditionally dependent on timber from public lands, but this source has been shrinking over time. According to the U.S. Forest Service, just over half the timber harvested in Idaho came from public lands in 1993. By 2003, public timber accounted for less than 30% of the total harvest. A significant part of this decline is due to reduced harvests from national forests. The U.S. Forest Service estimates the harvest from Idaho national forests fell from 586.2 million board feet in 1993 to 123.2 million board feet in 2003, a decline of nearly 80%. Another concern is the current manufacturing overcapacity. Strong markets in the 1990s led to heavy capital investment in this sector. As a result, it is estimated the industry can produce 20% to 25% more lumber than is being consumed in North America. Under these conditions, Idaho logging and wood products employment is expected to increase 2.6% this year followed by declines of 2.2% next year, 3.9% in 2008, and 4.2% in 2009.

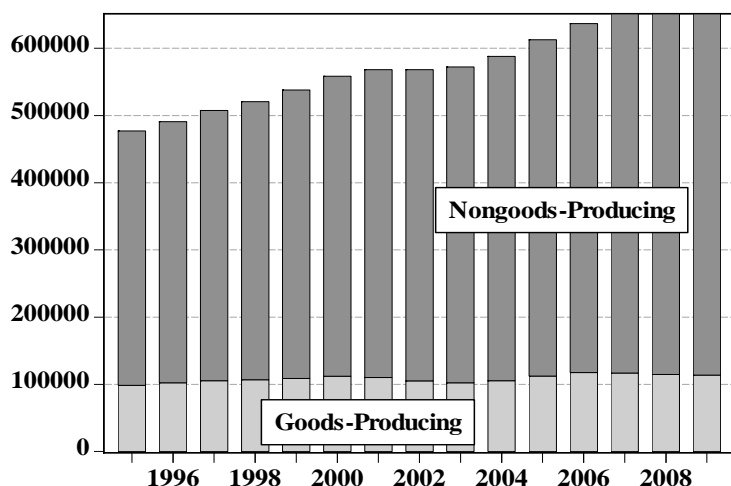
Construction: The current forecast anticipates the state's booming construction sector is nearing a peak and will soon begin to settle down to more sustainable levels. It is truly amazing how long and how strong the housing expansion has been. This can be seen in both the housing starts and construction employment data. According to historical records, Idaho's housing starts increased from just over 3,300 units in 1988 to nearly 23,200 units in 2005, which was a 12.2% annual gain over this 17-year period. Idaho construction employment has also done well,

Idaho Construction Employment and Housing Starts



increasing in 14 of the last 15 years. From 1991 to 2005, Idaho construction employment advanced by about 5.7% per year. To put this growth in perspective, one must remember Idaho nonfarm employment grew 3.2% annually over this same period. The housing sector has accelerated in recent years. For example, after displaying some softness in the mid-1990s, Idaho housing starts have grown every year since 1998. During this seven-year period housing starts grew from 8,900 to 23,179—a 160% increase, about 15% per year. This increase was fueled by robust demand caused by the state’s strong population growth and generation-low mortgage interest rates. Not surprisingly, Idaho construction employment grew from 20,300 in 1991 to 45,000 in 2005. Strong local housing demand has caused home prices to surge. Historically, Idaho housing home price appreciation has kept pace with the national consumer price index. However, in recent years Idaho housing prices have increased much faster than inflation, leading to fears the state’s housing market is due for a correction. A correction is not without precedent. A hot market caused Idaho housing starts to peak at over 12,600 units in 1977, which was a threefold increase from 1970’s 4,000 housing units. Three years later there were less than 6,000 housing starts in the state, and housing starts remained below 6,000 units for the next decade. We do not anticipate a repeat of the 1970’s retreat over the forecast period. While Idaho housing starts are expected to decline from their recent highs, it is believed this decline will be orderly and less steep than it was thirty years ago. There are several reasons for this prediction. First, interest rates and population growth are expected to change gradually, giving the construction industry ample time to adjust. Second, although the Idaho housing sector has been robust, there does not appear to be a serious excess inventory of properties in the state. Third, recent studies to identify communities vulnerable to “housing bubbles” show no Idaho communities are at significant risk (most “bubbles” are concentrated on the coasts). Fourth, Idaho could benefit from a boom in second homes.

Idaho Nonfarm Employment

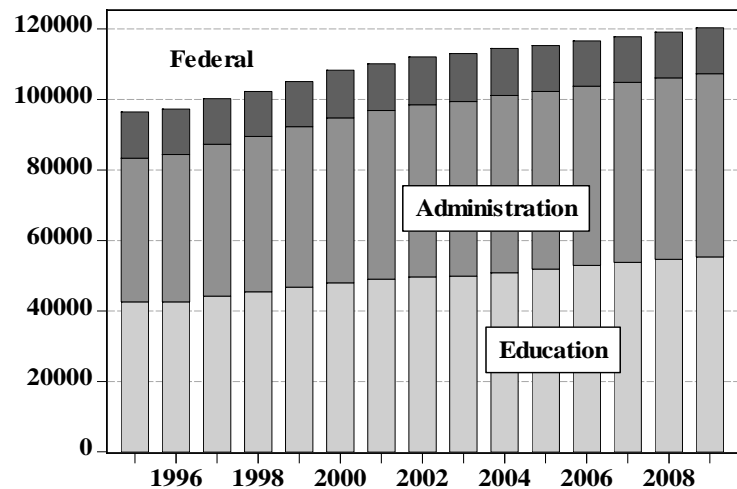


Nongoods-Producing Industries: The private nongoods-producing sector is the state’s largest employer and will be its job growth champion over the forecast period. This sector accounted for over six of every ten nonfarm jobs in Idaho last year. The nongoods-producer sector can be divided into its services and trade components. Services consists of the following industries: information services; financial activities, transportation, warehousing, and utilities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality services; and other services. Trade is divided into retail and wholesale categories. The

services component is the larger of the two, accounting for nearly three-quarters of this sector’s employment. This component’s employment has averaged 4.3% annual growth from 1991 to 2005, while trade employment has expanded 2.6% per year. The service component’s strength is no surprise, given it includes some of the economy’s most impressively performing industries. Together, the services and trade components should continue to out pace overall employment growth. Specifically, private nongoods-producing employment should expand 3.9% annually and total nonfarm employment should rise 2.7% per year.

Government: The public sector is a major part of the state's economy, accounting for nearly one of every five jobs in Idaho in 2005. Government employment can be divided into its major categories: state, local, and federal. The state and local government category is by far the largest employer, accounting for 103,700 jobs. There were about 13,000 federal jobs in Idaho in the same year. Traditionally, state and local employment has grown much faster than federal employment. In fact, the former has been expanding while the latter has been contracting. The number of state and local government jobs has grown from 75,900 in 1992 to 103,700 in 2005.

Idaho Government Employment



During this same period federal government employment has dropped from 13,500 to 13,000. One of the reasons state and local employment growth eclipsed federal employment growth is because the former is directly fueled by the state's strong population growth. Driven by a flood of newcomers, Idaho's population expanded nearly 30% from 1990 to 2000. The swelling population stretched the state's existing infrastructure. In an attempt to meet the needs of the growing populace, Idaho's state and local employment payrolls expanded an average of 3.0% per year from 1991 to 2000. Beginning this decade, Idaho state and local employment growth slowed as the state's population growth eased from the previous decade's booming pace. Recent evidence suggests Idaho's population will grow faster during the last half of this decade compared to its first half. Healthy housing starts, job growth, tax receipts, and personal income, all support the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate that the Gem State's population jumped about 2.7% in 2005—the first time it has advanced above 2% this decade. Population growth is expected to recede from last year's high-water mark but remain above 2% through the forecast period. Given this population prognosis, it is no surprise Idaho state and local government employment growth should gradually ebb through 2009. Specifically, state and local employment is predicted to rise 1.4% this year, 1.1% next year, 1.2% in 2008, and 1.0% in 2009. Although population is the major factor affecting state and local government growth, it is not the sole factor. Other factors that could affect the state and local government job forecast are property tax limitation measures that are being circulated throughout the state. The 2006 Idaho Legislature passed several property tax relief measures. The most notable change was to the homeowners' exemption that raised the exemption limit for primary residences from \$50,000 to \$75,000 and adjusts this new ceiling annually to account for rising home prices. This measure also allows land to be included in the exemption; it was excluded in the past. Despite this change, there is a movement to restrict property taxes further, which could curtail further Idaho local government spending. Federal government employment in the state is primarily determined by federal budgets. Given the U.S. Congress's anticipated austerity measures to deflate the swelling federal budget deficit, federal employment in Idaho should remain near 13,000 jobs over the forecast period. However, there are downside risks to this forecast. The latest round of base realignments and closures that has been approved by President Bush will affect federal government employment in Idaho. It has been estimated 660 jobs will be lost, with Mountain Home Air Force Base taking the biggest hit. Unfortunately, the impact to the City of Mountain Home will be relatively high because Mountain Home Air Force Base is the city's largest employer.

Mining: Idaho's mining industry has been expanding for four years, but these increases will not be large enough for it to reverse its long-term employment decline. Idaho mining employment dropped to a recent nadir of 1,758 jobs in 2002. Since then it has increased in every year to 2,199 in 2005. This year promises to be another good year, with employment expected to rise to 2,368 jobs, an increase of 7.7%. While this year's peak is well above 2002's employment level, it is still lower than the previous peak of nearly 3,000 jobs in 1997. Unfortunately, this is a recurring theme for this sector. A timeline of Idaho mining employment displays a downward trend in which any given employment peak is followed by a lower peak. While the mining industry has enjoyed employment gains recently, it will eventually succumb to tougher times. As a result, Idaho mining employment is anticipated to decline after this year. Most of the risks to this forecast are on the upside, however. Most significantly, soaring metal prices could stimulate exploration and production, which would result in more jobs than have been predicted in this forecast.

FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy whose growth is influenced by a myriad of local, national, and international factors. Therefore, changes to the projected values of such diverse variables as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can have an effect at the state level. In order to account for the effects of such changes on the state's economy, each issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses Global Insight's most recent forecast of the U.S. economy. Additional data, such as company-specific expansions and/or contractions are also considered.

The following comparison table shows how the outlooks for several key Idaho and national economic series have changed from the January 2006 to the April 2006 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The January 2006 *Idaho Forecast* is based on Global Insight's November 2005 baseline forecast and the April 2006 *Idaho Forecast* is driven by Global Insight's March 2006 baseline U.S. macroeconomic forecast.

A comparison of several key variables shows how the outlooks for the national and state economies have changed compared to the January 2006 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. A review of the accompanying table shows the U.S. economy will grow slightly slower than had been forecasted in January 2006. Real GDP, the most-watched barometer of the nation's overall economic health, is lower than in the previous forecast by 0.1% this year, 0.8% next year, 1.2% in 2008, and 1.0% in 2009. Nominal personal is down 0.2% in 2006, 1.2% in 2007, 1.8% in 2008, and 1.9% in 2009 from the previous forecast. The gap between the previous and current forecast narrows when personal income is adjusted for inflation because inflation is lower in the current forecast. The lower inflation results from the anticipated slower economic growth. Also consistent with the cooler economic outlook is lower national employment. Specifically, total nonfarm employment is lower by 0.2% in 2006, 0.4% in 2007, 0.5% in 2008, and 0.3% in 2009. Virtually all of the reductions to total employment occur in the nongoods-producing sector. Employment in the goods-producing sector fares better; it is actually higher than had been previously forecast in three of four years.

Unlike the national economy, the prospects for Idaho's economy has improved significantly compared to the previous forecast. This improvement is evident in the employment and personal income projections. For example, the Gem State's nonfarm employment forecast has been raised 2.3% in 2006, 3.2% in 2007, 3.0% in 2008, and 3.1% in 2009. The cumulative impact of this stronger growth is there is expected to be 20,800 more jobs in Idaho in 2009 than had been forecasted three months ago. This strength is spread through both the goods- and nongoods-producing sectors. In 2009, there are about 6,400 more goods-producing jobs than in the previous forecast and nongoods-producing employment is up 14,400. The outlooks for Idaho personal incomes, both nominal and real, are also up from the previous forecast. While Idaho nominal personal income is little changed in 2006, improvements become more noticeable as time passes. These differences are even more pronounced when comparing Idaho real personal income because inflation is lower in this forecast compared to the previous one.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
FORECASTS COMPARISON
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
APRIL 2006 AND JANUARY 2006 FORECASTS**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP (BILLIONS)									
Current \$	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-118	-223	-281
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8%	-1.5%	-1.8%
2000 Chain-Weighted	0	0	0	0	-5	-17	-98	-142	-122
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	0	26	-6	104	157	-58	303	403	676
% Difference	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	0	-20	-53	-144	-220	-245
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-1.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	0	24	-6	96	139	64	414	601	1,069
% Difference	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	1.5%	2.5%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	0	-18	-17	-86	-121	-77
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-0.7%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	-2	-1	-5	-8	2,646	14,238	20,107	19,588	20,797
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	-1	-3	-6	-51	-158	-266	-609	-730	-462
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	0	1	-1	-5	1,238	7,551	8,818	6,466	6,446
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	6.9%	8.2%	6.0%	6.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	1	1	-1	-2	-1	104	48	-11	14
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.1%
NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	-2	-2	-4	-3	1,408	6,687	11,289	13,122	14,352
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%
U.S. (Thousands)	-2	-4	-5	-49	-157	-369	-657	-718	-476
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.4%
FINANCIAL MARKETS									
Federal Funds Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Bank Prime Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Mort Rate, Existing Homes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%
INFLATION									
GDP Price Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.058	0.153	-0.025	-0.435	-1.042
Personal Cons Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	-0.349	-0.447	-0.746	-1.429
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.001	-0.002	-0.012

Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

Global Insight has assigned a 55% probability of occurrence to its March 2006 baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The major features of this forecast include:

- Real GDP increases 3.3% in 2006, 2.4% in 2007, 3.0% in 2008, and 3.3% in 2009;
- U.S. nonfarm employment grows 1.5% in 2006, 1.2% in 2007, 1.2% in 2008, and 1.2% in 2009;
- the annual U.S. civilian unemployment rate hovers near 5.0% through 2009;
- consumer inflation is 2.4% in 2006, 1.7% in 2007, 1.9% in 2008, and 1.8% in 2009;
- the current account deficit is \$922 billion in 2006, \$938 billion in 2007, \$915 billion in 2008, and \$895 billion in 2009; and
- the federal unified budget deficit is \$347 billion in 2006, \$314 billion in 2007, \$345 billion in 2008, and \$328 billion in 2009.

OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

Global Insight has assigned its *Optimistic Scenario* a 20% probability of occurrence. Seven assumptions distinguish this scenario from the baseline. First, total factor productivity is stronger. Underlying this assumption is the belief the information-driven technology boom will continue. Second, foreign economic growth is stronger, which causes U.S. exports to grow faster in most years in this scenario. Third, the U.S. dollar is stronger in this scenario. Fourth, business investment is stronger. This is not hard to imagine because the current level of business spending is below the historical average at a time when businesses are running out of industrial capacity. Fifth, the federal budget deficit is lower thanks to higher revenues and lower federal transfer payments. Also contributing to the smaller deficit is lower interest payments because of lower interest rates. Sixth, the lower interest rates also contribute to stronger housing starts. Seventh, the *Optimistic Scenario* assumes energy prices are lower than in the baseline.

These assumptions produce a rosier forecast than the baseline. The U.S. economy grows 0.3 percentage point faster than in the baseline in 2006 and 0.4 percentage point faster in 2007. Although economic growth and labor markets are stronger, inflation is lower because of the stronger dollar and the higher productivity gains. The lower inflation allows the Federal Reserve to keep its federal funds rate below the baseline value. Since productivity is stronger, potential GDP is higher. Job growth is also stronger, which keeps the unemployment rate below its baseline counterpart over the forecast period.

Ironically, the improved productivity, which propels the U.S. economy, dampens the prospects for the Idaho economy. The stronger productivity suppresses Idaho job growth that causes personal income to also fall below the baseline pace. This effect is most pronounced in the last two years of the forecast period. For example, Gem State employment in the *Optimistic Scenario* is about 360 lower than its baseline counterpart in 2007. After that year, Idaho nonfarm employment grows one-half percentage point slower than in the baseline each year, so that in 2009 there are about 7,200 fewer jobs than in the baseline. The personal income differences are even more striking. For example, Idaho nominal personal income growth is a full percentage point slower in each year of the forecast's last two years. As a result, it is \$50.6 billion in 2009 compared to the baseline's \$52.0 billion, a difference of \$1.4 billion. However, the gap between the two forecasts narrows when personal income is adjusted for inflation because inflation is lower than in the baseline case. Specifically, Idaho real personal income is \$42.8 billion in this scenario and \$43.4 billion in the *Baseline Scenario*.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
APRIL 2006

	BASELINE				OPTIMISTIC				PESSIMISTIC			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	13,246	13,802	14,481	15,236	13,275	13,850	14,536	15,341	13,135	13,566	14,340	15,231
% Ch	6.1%	4.2%	4.9%	5.2%	6.3%	4.3%	4.9%	5.5%	5.2%	3.3%	5.7%	6.2%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,505	11,778	12,136	12,535	11,534	11,859	12,261	12,742	11,390	11,476	11,793	12,139
% Ch	3.3%	2.4%	3.0%	3.3%	3.6%	2.8%	3.4%	3.9%	2.3%	0.8%	2.8%	2.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	42,860	45,869	48,739	51,983	42,768	45,525	47,954	50,631	43,150	46,608	49,973	54,238
% Ch	6.5%	7.0%	6.3%	6.7%	6.3%	6.4%	5.3%	5.6%	7.2%	8.0%	7.2%	8.5%
U.S. (Billions)	10,885	11,439	12,049	12,744	10,897	11,464	12,080	12,780	10,864	11,381	12,036	12,836
% Ch	6.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.8%	6.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.8%	6.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	37,733	39,704	41,398	43,392	37,804	39,712	41,170	42,845	37,553	39,389	41,008	43,244
% Ch	4.4%	5.2%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%	3.7%	4.1%	3.9%	4.9%	4.1%	5.5%
U.S. (Billions)	9,583	9,902	10,234	10,638	9,632	10,000	10,371	10,815	9,456	9,619	9,877	10,235
% Ch	4.1%	3.3%	3.4%	4.0%	4.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.3%	2.7%	1.7%	2.7%	3.6%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	636,914	655,239	668,563	682,492	637,175	654,883	664,719	675,263	635,263	649,547	661,604	676,300
% Ch	4.0%	2.9%	2.0%	2.1%	4.0%	2.8%	1.5%	1.6%	3.7%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	135,427	136,989	138,602	140,253	135,526	137,387	139,224	141,181	134,876	135,025	136,076	137,919
% Ch	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	1.4%
GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	117,556	116,870	114,567	113,935	117,418	115,983	111,645	110,196	117,053	114,398	112,861	112,603
% Ch	4.6%	-0.6%	-2.0%	-0.6%	4.5%	-1.2%	-3.7%	-1.3%	4.2%	-2.3%	-1.3%	-0.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	22,367	22,270	22,176	22,171	22,324	22,246	22,167	22,244	22,410	21,770	21,236	21,245
% Ch	1.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	-2.9%	-2.5%	0.0%
NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	519,358	538,369	553,996	568,557	519,757	538,900	553,074	565,067	518,209	535,149	548,743	563,697
% Ch	3.8%	3.7%	2.9%	2.6%	3.9%	3.7%	2.6%	2.2%	3.6%	3.3%	2.5%	2.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	113,060	114,719	116,425	118,082	113,203	115,141	117,057	118,937	112,466	113,255	114,840	116,674
% Ch	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%	5.7%	7.0%	7.2%	6.4%
Bank Prime	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	7.9%	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%	7.3%	8.7%	10.0%	10.2%	9.4%
Existing Home Mortgage	6.5%	6.7%	6.8%	7.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.6%	7.8%	8.6%	7.6%	8.0%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%	3.2%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Consumer Price Index	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	3.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%

Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

The *Pessimistic Scenario* has been assigned a 25% probability of occurrence. In this scenario, core inflation is higher than in the baseline case. One of the reasons for the price acceleration is this alternative assumes there is less spare capacity in the world. Rapid technological advances and high oil prices may have rendered obsolete much of the idled capacity that theoretically remains on the books. This alternative forecast also assumes the dollar weakens as foreign investors diversify away from the greenback over concerns of the huge U.S. trade deficit. The Federal Reserve raises interest rates more steeply in this alternative compared to the baseline. Despite this more aggressive stance, both the bond and stock markets slip on signs the Federal Reserve may have responded to rising inflation too slowly. Both of these factors point to higher interest rates than in the baseline. The rising interest rates result in a deeper housing downturn than in the baseline case. The central bank may concede the round, but not the match, and it continues to raise rates in order to stop inflation. As a result, the federal funds rate averages 6.4% in the fourth quarter of this year, compared to 5.0% in the baseline.

Consumer confidence suffers from the higher interest rates and persistently high energy prices. Consumer confidence is hurt further by slow job growth and increasing debt loads. As a result of these combined concerns, consumers reel in their discretionary spending, which causes the economy to suffer. The economy does not sink into a recession in this alternative, but merely fails to come as close to its potential as in the baseline. Production shifts from satisfying domestic demand to serving foreign demand, which responds strongly to the weaker dollar. The ground lost to the baseline is never made up, however.

The Idaho economy is also weaker in this scenario. Idaho nonfarm employment grows slower than in the baseline in most years. Employment grows slightly faster in the *Pessimistic Scenario* in 2009, but it is a case of too little, too late. In the forecast's terminal year, employment is 676,300, which is about, 6,200 lower than in the baseline. Personal income is more complex. Idaho nominal personal income benefits from surging inflation and rises to \$54.2 billion in 2009. It is \$52.0 billion in the baseline. However, this scenario's advantage disappears when income is adjusted for inflation. Namely, Idaho real personal income in 2009 is \$43.2 billion in this scenario, which is slightly below the baseline's \$43.4 billion.

The Diffusion of Personal Computers across the U.S.

*Mark Doms*¹

For the last fifteen years or so, information technology (IT) has become an ever more important part of the U.S. economy. Looking back over the period, there can be little doubt that the growing use of IT contributed significantly to the economy's performance, especially in the latter half of the 1990s, when output grew rapidly, unemployment declined to 25-year lows, productivity surged, and the inflation rate actually fell.

A key question about IT's role in this performance is how its use spreads or diffuses throughout the economy. This *Economic Letter* focuses on a particular part of this question, namely, the diffusion of the personal computer across U.S. businesses from 1990 to 2002. Research by Doms and Lewis (2005) finds that some areas adopted computers much more intensively than others. For instance, out of the 160 metropolitan areas that the authors examine, the San Francisco Bay Area is the most computer-intensive. More generally, they find that metropolitan areas with highly educated workforces are those that are likely to become more computer-intensive, and these are also areas that enjoy faster real wage growth. The authors also find that metropolitan areas with large IT-producing centers tend to adopt computers faster, though the education of the overall workforce seems to be a more important factor.

Why technology diffusion is of interest

Economies progress by adopting new technologies and using them both to produce existing goods more efficiently and to produce new goods. Furthermore, as economies become more efficient, the average wages of the economies also increase. Technologies that have transformed the economy in significant ways include the steam engine, the internal combustion engine, and electrification. These are sometimes called "general purpose" technologies because they are used in many parts of the economy and in a wide variety of applications. One of the most recent general purpose technologies is the computer, and more specifically, the personal computer.

Studies have shown that new technologies typically do not spread throughout the economy in an even, uniform manner. Instead, they have repeatedly found that certain areas within a country embrace a new technology first, while other areas take up the technology much later. For instance, in a seminal piece of research, Griliches (1957) documented that new varieties of corn were more likely to be adopted in northern Midwest states than in southern states. More recently, Skinner and Staiger (2005) also found strong regional differences in the diffusion rate of the use of beta blockers, a drug given to treat people who have suffered heart attacks.

The diffusion of personal computers

Doms and Lewis examine how the personal computer diffused throughout the U.S. economy from 1990 to 2002. Using a data set that reports technology use for hundreds of thousands of business establishments, the authors document the extent to which the intensity of use of personal computers (as measured by personal computers per 100 employees) varied across 160 metropolitan areas around the country.

¹ This article originally appeared in the Number 2005-37; December 23, 2005 *FRBSF Economic Letter*. Opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the management of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The focus on personal computers makes sense for several reasons. First and foremost, during the 1990s and into this century, businesses spent more money on personal computers than on all other types of computers combined. Second, spending on personal computers in real terms grew an average of 50% per year during the 1990s. Finally, areas that invest heavily in personal computers are also likely to invest heavily in other complementary IT products, such as networking equipment, printers, and software.

The study found that in 1990, the San Francisco Bay Area was the most computer-intensive area in the country. Because the Bay Area is also home to many IT producers, this finding raises the question of whether one area may be more computer-intensive than another primarily because of the industries located in that area. For instance, the finance and high-tech industries are the most IT-intensive, regardless of location. Therefore, if an area has a large financial industry (like New York) or a high-tech center (like the Bay Area, home to Silicon Valley), then that area might also be more computer-intensive than an area such as Hickory, N.C., where a larger share of the economy is based on furniture manufacturing (an industry that is not very IT-intensive).

The authors calculate computer-intensity measures that account for industry composition and still find very large and persistent differences across metropolitan areas in their computer usage in 1990 and again in 2002. Among others, the San Francisco Bay Area ranks very high, even after controlling for the industries located there.

Some of those results are highlighted in Figure 1. The figure shows how many computers are used per 100 workers in 1990 and in 2002 relative to the San Francisco Bay Area after controlling for the industry composition of each area. For example, Doms and Lewis estimate that Hickory, N.C., had 16 fewer computers per 100 employees than San Francisco in 1990, and 28 fewer computers by 2002. The relative positions of metropolitan areas were consistent over time; metropolitan areas that were close to San Francisco in 1990 were generally close to San Francisco in 2002.

The results in Figure 1 raise the question of why San Francisco might be out in front of most regions while others are so far behind. Although there are numerous theories about technology diffusion, Doms and Lewis focus on two factors that appear to be particularly important: the human capital of an area (as measured by education) and the degree to which the area is an IT center and therefore generates spillovers to other industries in the area.

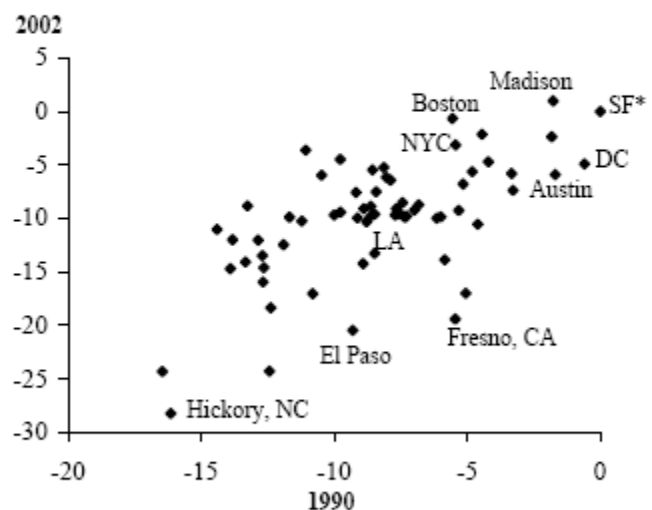
The importance of human capital

Economists have frequently examined the role human capital plays in technology diffusion. Economies with highly educated workers may be more adept at learning about new technologies and may also be better able to put those technologies to productive use.

Figure 1

Computer use by metropolitan area

Number of PCs per 100 employees relative to San Francisco
(after controlling for industry composition)



*San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose Metropolitan Areas.

Source: Author's calculations.

Figure 2

Computer use and education by metropolitan area

PCs per 100 employees in 2002 by college share in 1990

PCs 2002



*San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose Metropolitan Areas.

Source: 1990 Decennial Census and author's calculations.

Doms and Lewis address the question of causation: Does computer adoption affect the education level of the workforce or does the education level of the workforce affect computer adoption? Using several approaches, Doms and Lewis find strong evidence that the education level of the workforce results in higher rates of computer adoption.

For example, they examine the educational makeup of the workforce in each of the 160 metropolitan areas in their sample and examine subsequent computer adoption. As shown in Figure 2, cities with a higher share of the workforce that has completed 16 years or more of education (this share typically represents people who have completed college, including those with post-college education) in 1990 are also cities that had high rates of computer adoption by 2002.

Spillovers from the IT-producing sector

Another reason for differences between metropolitan areas in their adoption of personal computers is that some benefit from the presence of a strong IT-producing sector, that is, firms that actually create software, computers, and communications gear. These benefits are called "spillover effects." For example, people who work in Silicon Valley high-tech firms may move to low-tech firms nearby, taking knowledge about new technologies they worked on with them. Also, employees at low-tech firms may learn about the virtues of computers from interacting with community members who hold high-tech jobs. Spillover effects differ from industry effects because they increase computer use in all local industries, so the impact of high-tech firms on technology use is not simply determined by their share of employment.

Doms and Lewis find evidence consistent with spillovers; specifically, they find that metropolitan areas with a large IT-producing sector appear to use technology more intensively in low-tech industries than other metropolitan areas do. However, the importance of these spillovers seems to be much less important in explaining cross-area differences in computer adoption than the overall level of education. For instance, comparing the San Francisco Bay Area's computer advantage over that of Hickory, N.C., Doms and Lewis estimate that about two-thirds was attributable to the education of the population and only about one-third was attributable to the presence of the IT-producing sector.

Computer adoption and wages

As stated earlier, one reason that much attention is devoted to technology diffusion is that areas that successfully adopt technologies tend to have superior economic performance. Consistent with this, Doms and Lewis find that areas that were computer-intensive in 1990 were also areas that enjoyed faster real wage growth for college-educated workers, and, to a lesser degree, for workers with less than a college education. One possible explanation for this finding is that areas that were computer-intensive in

1990 were well positioned to take advantage of the technological breakthroughs that occurred later, such as the explosion of computer networks and the Internet.

Summary

Countries and metropolitan areas that can successfully adopt new technologies tend to have better economic performance than those that do not. It is therefore important to understand what drives technology adoption. In the case of personal computers, a key component to the economic growth in the U.S. over the past 15 years, it appears that metropolitan areas with above average levels of education were the ones that adopted computers intensively and also reaped the benefits of high wage growth.

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

APRIL 2006

FORECAST DETAIL

Annual Forecast 1992-2009	Page 30
Quarterly Forecast 2003-2008	Page 44

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period-to-period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period-to-period changes at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

Data Sources

National forecast data is provided by Global Insight, as well as the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), and U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data is obtained from the Department of Commerce and Labor (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor data. Because of the different methodology used and data available, this figure may not match those published by other sources.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,072.1	1,108.6	1,144.9	1,177.0	1,203.2	1,228.4	1,252.3	1,275.7	1,299.1
% Ch	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
National (Millions)	257.357	260.688	263.853	266.980	270.115	273.368	276.553	279.731	282.802
% Ch	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	17.197	17.575	17.690	17.915	18.482	18.599	19.188	19.897	20.304
% Ch	2.7%	2.2%	0.7%	1.3%	3.2%	0.6%	3.2%	3.7%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	4,038	3,997	3,964	3,935	3,911	3,892	3,880	3,874	3,872
% Ch	-1.8%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	7.887	8.277	8.478	8.553	8.679	8.953	9.105	9.488	9.538
% Ch	3.2%	4.9%	2.4%	0.9%	1.5%	3.2%	1.7%	4.2%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	2,210	2,237	2,264	2,291	2,318	2,345	2,372	2,399	2,424
% Ch	2.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	21.659	27.168	27.115	22.652	16.417	15.583	13.836	12.975	12.658
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	9,612	11,549	12,782	9,425	9,237	8,860	10,104	10,334	11,469
% Ch	45.9%	20.2%	10.7%	-26.3%	-2.0%	-4.1%	14.0%	2.3%	11.0%
National (Millions)	1.201	1.292	1.446	1.361	1.469	1.475	1.621	1.647	1.573
% Ch	19.1%	7.5%	12.0%	-5.9%	7.9%	0.4%	9.9%	1.6%	-4.5%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	7,910	8,949	9,424	7,296	7,843	7,651	9,039	9,191	10,336
% Ch	39.7%	13.1%	5.3%	-22.6%	7.5%	-2.4%	18.1%	1.7%	12.5%
National (Millions)	1.032	1.131	1.191	1.082	1.154	1.136	1.278	1.306	1.232
% Ch	23.6%	9.6%	5.4%	-9.2%	6.7%	-1.6%	12.4%	2.2%	-5.7%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	1,702	2,600	3,358	2,129	1,394	1,209	1,064	1,144	1,133
% Ch	83.2%	52.7%	29.2%	-36.6%	-34.5%	-13.3%	-12.0%	7.4%	-0.9%
National (Millions)	0.170	0.161	0.255	0.279	0.314	0.338	0.344	0.341	0.341
% Ch	-2.4%	-5.1%	58.3%	9.4%	12.7%	7.6%	1.6%	-0.7%	0.1%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	347.3	357.0	368.8	377.9	386.3	393.8	402.4	411.4	421.2
% Ch	2.2%	2.8%	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,320.7	1,342.0	1,365.5	1,391.0	1,428.0	1,465.4	1,497.2	1,528.8	1,560.4
% Ch	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Millions)	285.729	288.567	291.434	294.232	296.941	299.625	302.293	304.935	307.599
% Ch	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	20.684	21.002	21.735	22.526	23.344	24.327	25.095	25.852	26.609
% Ch	1.9%	1.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	4.2%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	3,876	3,885	3,901	3,925	3,955	3,991	4,033	4,077	4,123
% Ch	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	9.811	9.935	10.308	10.020	10.225	10.477	10.698	10.916	11.135
% Ch	2.9%	1.3%	3.8%	-2.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	2,446	2,467	2,487	2,507	2,528	2,548	2,569	2,590	2,611
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	10.645	10.247	12.077	13.013	23.856	23.568	17.468	16.655	16.117
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	12,180	13,182	16,293	18,469	23,179	22,861	21,901	21,124	20,187
% Ch	6.2%	8.2%	23.6%	13.4%	25.5%	-1.4%	-4.2%	-3.5%	-4.4%
National (Millions)	1.601	1.710	1.854	1.950	2.072	1.902	1.778	1.751	1.698
% Ch	1.8%	6.8%	8.4%	5.2%	6.3%	-8.2%	-6.5%	-1.5%	-3.1%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	10,374	11,121	13,810	16,064	20,816	20,677	19,848	19,050	18,174
% Ch	0.4%	7.2%	24.2%	16.3%	29.6%	-0.7%	-4.0%	-4.0%	-4.6%
National (Millions)	1.272	1.363	1.505	1.604	1.716	1.562	1.444	1.413	1.368
% Ch	3.2%	7.2%	10.4%	6.6%	7.0%	-9.0%	-7.5%	-2.1%	-3.2%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	1,806	2,061	2,483	2,405	2,363	2,184	2,054	2,073	2,014
% Ch	59.3%	14.1%	20.5%	-3.1%	-1.8%	-7.6%	-6.0%	1.0%	-2.9%
National (Millions)	0.330	0.347	0.349	0.345	0.355	0.340	0.333	0.338	0.330
% Ch	-3.5%	5.3%	0.5%	-0.9%	2.8%	-4.3%	-2.0%	1.4%	-2.5%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	432.1	442.9	456.9	473.0	493.4	514.9	535.7	555.4	574.2
% Ch	2.6%	2.5%	3.2%	3.5%	4.3%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	6,338	6,657	7,072	7,398	7,817	8,304	8,747	9,268	9,817
% Ch	5.7%	5.0%	6.2%	4.6%	5.7%	6.2%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%
2000 Chain-Weighted	7,337	7,533	7,835	8,032	8,329	8,704	9,067	9,470	9,817
% Ch	3.3%	2.7%	4.0%	2.5%	3.7%	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	3.7%
 PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	18,318	20,072	21,422	22,871	24,360	25,367	27,287	29,068	31,290
% Ch	9.7%	9.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.5%	4.1%	7.6%	6.5%	7.6%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	17,475	19,009	20,685	22,057	23,433	24,611	26,350	28,054	30,448
% Ch	10.0%	8.8%	8.8%	6.6%	6.2%	5.0%	7.1%	6.5%	8.5%
National (Billions)	5,362	5,559	5,843	6,152	6,521	6,915	7,423	7,802	8,430
% Ch	6.2%	3.7%	5.1%	5.3%	6.0%	6.1%	7.3%	5.1%	8.0%
 PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	21,342	22,858	23,892	24,973	26,040	26,666	28,429	29,788	31,289
% Ch	6.7%	7.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	2.4%	6.6%	4.8%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	20,359	21,648	23,068	24,085	25,048	25,871	27,452	28,748	30,447
% Ch	6.9%	6.3%	6.6%	4.4%	4.0%	3.3%	6.1%	4.7%	5.9%
National (Billions)	6,247	6,330	6,516	6,718	6,970	7,269	7,734	7,996	8,429
% Ch	3.2%	1.3%	2.9%	3.1%	3.8%	4.3%	6.4%	3.4%	5.4%
 PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	17,084	18,103	18,708	19,431	20,246	20,649	21,788	22,784	24,084
% Ch	6.6%	6.0%	3.3%	3.9%	4.2%	2.0%	5.5%	4.6%	5.7%
National	20,834	21,322	22,142	23,043	24,139	25,295	26,840	27,891	29,807
% Ch	4.7%	2.3%	3.8%	4.1%	4.8%	4.8%	6.1%	3.9%	6.9%
 PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$									
Idaho	19,905	20,617	20,866	21,218	21,642	21,707	22,700	23,349	24,084
% Ch	3.6%	3.6%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.3%	4.6%	2.9%	3.1%
National	24,274	24,282	24,695	25,163	25,803	26,591	27,964	28,584	29,806
% Ch	1.8%	0.0%	1.7%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	5.2%	2.2%	4.3%
 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	21,613	22,051	22,728	23,594	24,147	24,803	25,822	26,992	28,657
% Ch	4.2%	2.0%	3.1%	3.8%	2.3%	2.7%	4.1%	4.5%	6.2%
National	27,410	27,807	28,279	29,148	30,237	31,582	33,219	34,622	36,642
% Ch	5.2%	1.4%	1.7%	3.1%	3.7%	4.5%	5.2%	4.2%	5.8%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	10,128	10,470	10,971	11,734	12,486	13,246	13,802	14,481	15,236
% Ch	3.2%	3.4%	4.8%	7.0%	6.4%	6.1%	4.2%	4.9%	5.2%
2000 Chain-Weighted	9,891	10,049	10,321	10,756	11,135	11,505	11,778	12,136	12,535
% Ch	0.8%	1.6%	2.7%	4.2%	3.5%	3.3%	2.4%	3.0%	3.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	33,054	33,849	34,654	37,498	40,241	42,860	45,869	48,739	51,983
% Ch	5.6%	2.4%	2.4%	8.2%	7.3%	6.5%	7.0%	6.3%	6.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	32,039	32,921	33,938	36,321	38,857	41,736	44,748	47,608	50,843
% Ch	5.2%	2.8%	3.1%	7.0%	7.4%	7.2%	7.2%	6.4%	6.8%
National (Billions)	8,724	8,882	9,169	9,713	10,249	10,885	11,439	12,049	12,744
% Ch	3.5%	1.8%	3.2%	5.9%	5.5%	6.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	32,376	32,690	32,840	34,638	36,154	37,733	39,704	41,398	43,392
% Ch	3.5%	1.0%	0.5%	5.5%	4.4%	4.4%	5.2%	4.3%	4.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	31,382	31,795	32,162	33,550	34,910	36,744	38,734	40,437	42,440
% Ch	3.1%	1.3%	1.2%	4.3%	4.1%	5.3%	5.4%	4.4%	5.0%
National (Billions)	8,545	8,578	8,689	8,973	9,208	9,583	9,902	10,234	10,638
% Ch	1.4%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	2.6%	4.1%	3.3%	3.4%	4.0%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	25,029	25,222	25,378	26,956	28,179	29,245	30,633	31,878	33,311
% Ch	3.9%	0.8%	0.6%	6.2%	4.5%	3.8%	4.7%	4.1%	4.5%
National	30,533	30,779	31,461	33,011	34,515	36,328	37,840	39,511	41,431
% Ch	2.4%	0.8%	2.2%	4.9%	4.6%	5.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$									
Idaho	24,515	24,360	24,050	24,901	25,319	25,748	26,517	27,077	27,806
% Ch	1.8%	-0.6%	-1.3%	3.5%	1.7%	1.7%	3.0%	2.1%	2.7%
National	29,907	29,727	29,815	30,494	31,011	31,984	32,755	33,560	34,585
% Ch	0.3%	-0.6%	0.3%	2.3%	1.7%	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	3.1%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	28,736	29,210	29,743	30,932	32,191	33,255	34,781	36,135	37,632
% Ch	0.3%	1.7%	1.8%	4.0%	4.1%	3.3%	4.6%	3.9%	4.1%
National	37,494	38,214	39,319	41,005	42,884	44,395	45,879	47,562	49,383
% Ch	2.3%	1.9%	2.9%	4.3%	4.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%	3.8%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	9,295	9,979	10,896	11,701	12,284	13,078	13,936	15,024	16,552
% Ch	9.0%	7.4%	9.2%	7.4%	5.0%	6.5%	6.6%	7.8%	10.2%
National (Billions)	2,980	3,083	3,232	3,419	3,620	3,878	4,183	4,466	4,829
% Ch	5.6%	3.4%	4.8%	5.8%	5.9%	7.1%	7.9%	6.8%	8.1%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	642	836	453	515	643	425	607	690	471
% Ch	6.5%	30.2%	-45.8%	13.6%	25.0%	-33.9%	42.8%	13.7%	-31.8%
National (Billions)	35	31	34	23	37	34	29	29	23
% Ch	29.0%	-9.5%	8.7%	-33.2%	64.5%	-8.3%	-14.1%	-2.6%	-20.7%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	1,769	2,087	2,312	2,229	2,324	2,313	2,480	2,765	2,883
% Ch	21.3%	18.0%	10.8%	-3.6%	4.2%	-0.5%	7.2%	11.5%	4.3%
National (Billions)	393	423	439	469	506	542	598	650	706
% Ch	12.2%	7.5%	4.0%	6.8%	7.8%	7.1%	10.4%	8.6%	8.6%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	3,340	3,568	3,957	4,350	4,718	5,068	5,545	5,546	5,909
% Ch	4.1%	6.8%	10.9%	9.9%	8.5%	7.4%	9.4%	0.0%	6.5%
National (Billions)	989	997	1,070	1,139	1,221	1,310	1,421	1,412	1,537
% Ch	-0.3%	0.9%	7.3%	6.4%	7.2%	7.3%	8.4%	-0.6%	8.9%
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	2,235	2,516	2,729	2,846	2,881	2,929	3,063	3,243	3,549
% Ch	11.2%	12.6%	8.5%	4.3%	1.2%	1.7%	4.6%	5.9%	9.4%
National (Billions)	442	472	493	494	492	498	530	562	610
% Ch	8.7%	6.8%	4.4%	0.1%	-0.2%	1.0%	6.5%	6.2%	8.5%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	2,460	2,645	2,789	3,023	3,319	3,408	3,557	3,776	4,079
% Ch	12.1%	7.5%	5.5%	8.4%	9.8%	2.7%	4.4%	6.1%	8.0%
National (Billions)	749	790	827	877	925	951	979	1,022	1,084
% Ch	12.4%	5.4%	4.7%	6.1%	5.4%	2.8%	2.9%	4.4%	6.1%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	1,613	1,767	1,951	2,074	2,134	2,223	2,337	2,480	2,676
% Ch	8.8%	9.5%	10.5%	6.3%	2.9%	4.2%	5.1%	6.1%	7.9%
National (Billions)	228	240	254	264	275	290	307	323	344
% Ch	6.2%	5.0%	6.0%	3.9%	4.1%	5.3%	6.0%	5.3%	6.2%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	192	210	238	281	326	369	437	504	525
% Ch	9.9%	9.5%	13.3%	18.3%	15.9%	13.2%	18.3%	15.4%	4.1%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006

PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	16,880	17,256	17,671	18,843	20,412	21,898	23,519	24,906	26,450
% Ch	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	6.6%	8.3%	7.3%	7.4%	5.9%	6.2%
National (Billions)	4,943	4,981	5,111	5,389	5,723	6,012	6,285	6,592	6,926
% Ch	2.4%	0.8%	2.6%	5.4%	6.2%	5.1%	4.5%	4.9%	5.1%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	646	497	338	810	975	725	722	727	733
% Ch	37.1%	-23.0%	-32.1%	139.8%	20.3%	-25.6%	-0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
National (Billions)	20	11	28	36	21	21	19	18	19
% Ch	-13.1%	-46.3%	162.4%	29.0%	-41.8%	-0.2%	-7.4%	-5.3%	2.8%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	3,312	3,290	3,460	3,817	4,214	4,524	4,771	5,071	5,399
% Ch	14.9%	-0.6%	5.2%	10.3%	10.4%	7.4%	5.5%	6.3%	6.5%
National (Billions)	752	758	782	854	918	979	1,023	1,083	1,149
% Ch	6.6%	0.7%	3.2%	9.1%	7.5%	6.6%	4.6%	5.8%	6.1%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	6,195	6,051	5,952	6,101	6,085	6,539	7,201	7,892	8,716
% Ch	4.8%	-2.3%	-1.6%	2.5%	-0.3%	7.5%	10.1%	9.6%	10.4%
National (Billions)	1,547	1,486	1,470	1,531	1,530	1,678	1,823	1,964	2,147
% Ch	0.7%	-4.0%	-1.1%	4.1%	0.0%	9.7%	8.6%	7.8%	9.3%
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	3,647	4,041	4,310	4,745	5,229	5,632	5,980	6,195	6,453
% Ch	2.8%	10.8%	6.7%	10.1%	10.2%	7.7%	6.2%	3.6%	4.2%
National (Billions)	643	745	830	896	976	1,034	1,066	1,094	1,128
% Ch	5.4%	15.9%	11.4%	7.9%	9.0%	5.9%	3.1%	2.6%	3.0%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	4,568	4,971	5,258	5,664	6,016	6,430	6,809	7,273	7,774
% Ch	12.0%	8.8%	5.8%	7.7%	6.2%	6.9%	5.9%	6.8%	6.9%
National (Billions)	1,194	1,286	1,344	1,428	1,526	1,633	1,717	1,816	1,922
% Ch	10.1%	7.7%	4.5%	6.2%	6.9%	7.1%	5.1%	5.7%	5.8%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	2,724	2,802	2,906	3,083	3,323	3,554	3,828	4,041	4,283
% Ch	1.8%	2.9%	3.7%	6.1%	7.8%	7.0%	7.7%	5.6%	6.0%
National (Billions)	357	365	380	403	427	449	470	493	518
% Ch	3.8%	2.4%	4.0%	6.0%	5.9%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	531	544	571	600	634	665	694	715	742
% Ch	1.1%	2.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.5%	5.0%	4.4%	3.0%	3.7%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006

EMPLOYMENT

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	413,476	434,502	460,209	477,044	490,900	507,423	520,478	538,100	558,579
% Ch	4.9%	5.1%	5.9%	3.7%	2.9%	3.4%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	108,723	110,847	114,282	117,306	119,699	122,767	125,924	128,992	131,792
% Ch	0.3%	2.0%	3.1%	2.6%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	85,007	90,363	97,410	98,309	102,401	105,505	106,974	108,722	111,883
% Ch	5.1%	6.3%	7.8%	0.9%	4.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	22,094	22,221	22,777	23,161	23,412	23,884	24,352	24,467	24,653
% Ch	-2.2%	0.6%	2.5%	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.5%	0.8%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	59,919	63,131	65,717	65,638	68,313	70,185	71,529	71,214	73,033
% Ch	4.4%	5.4%	4.1%	-0.1%	4.1%	2.7%	1.9%	-0.4%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	16,879	16,857	17,106	17,327	17,317	17,500	17,640	17,404	17,345
% Ch	-1.6%	-0.1%	1.5%	1.3%	-0.1%	1.1%	0.8%	-1.3%	-0.3%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	32,117	34,785	37,820	39,956	42,447	44,215	45,893	45,699	47,407
% Ch	6.5%	8.3%	8.7%	5.6%	6.2%	4.2%	3.8%	-0.4%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	10,025	9,983	10,214	10,456	10,565	10,785	10,990	10,912	10,956
% Ch	-2.6%	-0.4%	2.3%	2.4%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	-0.7%	0.4%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	10,459	10,796	11,773	11,864	12,024	11,898	11,464	11,480	11,568
% Ch	7.2%	3.2%	9.1%	0.8%	1.3%	-1.0%	-3.6%	0.1%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	580	605	643	656	663	677	689	701	692
% Ch	0.6%	4.3%	6.2%	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	-1.3%
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	2,436	2,577	2,958	3,410	3,582	3,793	3,826	3,942	4,030
% Ch	-1.0%	5.8%	14.8%	15.3%	5.0%	5.9%	0.9%	3.0%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	1,497	1,510	1,566	1,624	1,648	1,696	1,739	1,728	1,753
% Ch	-2.9%	0.8%	3.7%	3.7%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	-0.6%	1.4%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	2,352	2,613	2,901	3,078	3,189	3,065	3,178	3,039	3,305
% Ch	2.8%	11.1%	11.0%	6.1%	3.6%	-3.9%	3.7%	-4.4%	8.7%
National (Thousands)	1,310	1,329	1,379	1,440	1,466	1,494	1,512	1,466	1,455
% Ch	-2.7%	1.5%	3.8%	4.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.3%	-3.1%	-0.8%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	11,744	13,169	13,646	14,324	16,280	17,727	19,055	18,406	19,454
% Ch	9.8%	12.1%	3.6%	5.0%	13.7%	8.9%	7.5%	-3.4%	5.7%
National (Thousands)	1,707	1,656	1,651	1,688	1,747	1,803	1,831	1,781	1,820
% Ch	-5.6%	-3.0%	-0.3%	2.3%	3.4%	3.2%	1.5%	-2.7%	2.2%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	5,126	5,630	6,542	7,280	7,373	7,732	8,371	8,831	9,051
% Ch	3.6%	9.8%	16.2%	11.3%	1.3%	4.9%	8.3%	5.5%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	4,931	4,883	4,975	5,047	5,041	5,115	5,218	5,235	5,236
% Ch	-1.9%	-1.0%	1.9%	1.4%	-0.1%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006

EMPLOYMENT

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	568,029	568,023	572,511	588,025	612,620	636,914	655,239	668,563	682,492
% Ch	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	4.2%	4.0%	2.9%	2.0%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	131,832	130,342	129,993	131,424	133,458	135,427	136,989	138,602	140,253
% Ch	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	110,222	105,020	102,365	105,430	112,363	117,556	116,870	114,567	113,935
% Ch	-1.5%	-4.7%	-2.5%	3.0%	6.6%	4.6%	-0.6%	-2.0%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	23,874	22,555	21,811	21,879	22,136	22,367	22,270	22,176	22,171
% Ch	-3.2%	-5.5%	-3.3%	0.3%	1.2%	1.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.0%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	70,392	66,802	63,859	63,682	65,117	66,478	66,136	65,486	66,508
% Ch	-3.6%	-5.1%	-4.4%	-0.3%	2.3%	2.1%	-0.5%	-1.0%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	16,515	15,327	14,576	14,382	14,298	14,267	14,134	14,010	13,948
% Ch	-4.8%	-7.2%	-4.9%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.4%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	45,099	42,319	39,949	40,552	42,105	43,327	42,865	42,090	42,919
% Ch	-4.9%	-6.2%	-5.6%	1.5%	3.8%	2.9%	-1.1%	-1.8%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	10,408	9,553	9,031	8,991	9,018	9,041	8,941	8,862	8,845
% Ch	-5.0%	-8.2%	-5.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-1.1%	-0.9%	-0.2%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	9,849	9,553	9,047	9,300	9,638	9,891	9,670	9,288	8,899
% Ch	-14.9%	-3.0%	-5.3%	2.8%	3.6%	2.6%	-2.2%	-3.9%	-4.2%
National (Thousands)	647	625	607	617	619	627	603	574	549
% Ch	-6.5%	-3.4%	-2.9%	1.7%	0.3%	1.2%	-3.8%	-4.9%	-4.4%
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	3,876	3,636	3,537	3,636	3,857	4,008	4,042	4,111	4,175
% Ch	-3.8%	-6.2%	-2.7%	2.8%	6.1%	3.9%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,677	1,548	1,479	1,497	1,519	1,562	1,615	1,639	1,665
% Ch	-4.4%	-7.6%	-4.5%	1.2%	1.5%	2.8%	3.4%	1.5%	1.6%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	3,055	2,832	2,632	2,569	2,614	2,677	2,688	2,598	2,528
% Ch	-7.5%	-7.3%	-7.0%	-2.4%	1.7%	2.4%	0.4%	-3.4%	-2.7%
National (Thousands)	1,368	1,229	1,149	1,143	1,161	1,171	1,199	1,173	1,147
% Ch	-6.0%	-10.2%	-6.5%	-0.6%	1.6%	0.8%	2.4%	-2.2%	-2.2%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	19,655	17,930	16,294	16,282	16,152	16,325	16,243	15,856	16,915
% Ch	1.0%	-8.8%	-9.1%	-0.1%	-0.8%	1.1%	-0.5%	-2.4%	6.7%
National (Thousands)	1,749	1,507	1,355	1,323	1,320	1,272	1,137	1,096	1,085
% Ch	-3.9%	-13.8%	-10.1%	-2.4%	-0.2%	-3.7%	-10.6%	-3.5%	-1.0%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	8,663	8,368	8,438	8,765	9,843	10,426	10,221	10,237	10,403
% Ch	-4.3%	-3.4%	0.8%	3.9%	12.3%	5.9%	-2.0%	0.2%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	4,967	4,643	4,441	4,411	4,398	4,410	4,387	4,380	4,399
% Ch	-5.1%	-6.5%	-4.3%	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.4%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	27,802	28,346	27,897	25,682	25,866	25,970	25,636	25,515	25,625
% Ch	2.0%	2.0%	-1.6%	-7.9%	0.7%	0.4%	-1.3%	-0.5%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	6,854	6,874	6,892	6,871	6,752	6,715	6,650	6,493	6,388
% Ch	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.3%	-1.7%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-2.4%	-1.6%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	17,445	17,856	17,369	16,827	17,119	17,263	16,830	16,705	16,660
% Ch	1.4%	2.4%	-2.7%	-3.1%	1.7%	0.8%	-2.5%	-0.7%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	1,519	1,535	1,540	1,561	1,562	1,557	1,555	1,550	1,553
% Ch	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.2%
PRINTING									
Idaho	2,211	2,231	2,241	2,308	2,365	2,326	2,307	2,234	2,339
% Ch	-0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	3.0%	2.5%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-3.2%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	780	785	802	817	816	821	828	814	807
% Ch	-1.5%	0.6%	2.2%	1.9%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.6%	-0.9%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	4,259	4,210	4,099	2,354	2,330	2,273	2,361	2,314	2,336
% Ch	2.1%	-1.1%	-2.6%	-42.6%	-1.0%	-2.5%	3.9%	-2.0%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	1,029	1,025	1,005	988	985	987	993	983	980
% Ch	0.5%	-0.4%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	-1.0%	-0.2%
OTHER NONDURABLES									
Idaho	3,887	4,049	4,187	4,193	4,051	4,108	4,138	4,262	4,290
% Ch	6.2%	4.2%	3.4%	0.1%	-3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	3.0%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	3,526	3,529	3,545	3,505	3,390	3,350	3,274	3,145	3,048
% Ch	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	-1.1%	-3.3%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-3.9%	-3.1%
MINING									
Idaho	2,581	2,164	2,367	2,683	2,977	2,996	2,817	2,485	2,347
% Ch	-16.7%	-16.1%	9.4%	13.3%	11.0%	0.6%	-6.0%	-11.8%	-5.5%
National (Thousands)	610	585	576	558	556	571	565	518	520
% Ch	-7.7%	-4.1%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-0.3%	2.7%	-1.1%	-8.4%	0.5%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	22,508	25,068	29,326	29,988	31,112	32,324	32,628	35,023	36,503
% Ch	10.6%	11.4%	17.0%	2.3%	3.7%	3.9%	0.9%	7.3%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	4,605	4,779	5,094	5,276	5,538	5,813	6,147	6,545	6,788
% Ch	-3.7%	3.8%	6.6%	3.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.8%	6.5%	3.7%
NONGOODS PRODUCING									
Idaho	328,469	344,139	362,799	378,735	388,498	401,917	413,503	429,378	446,696
% Ch	4.9%	4.8%	5.4%	4.4%	2.6%	3.5%	2.9%	3.8%	4.0%
National (Thousands)	86,629	88,626	91,505	94,145	96,287	98,883	101,571	104,525	107,139
% Ch	1.0%	2.3%	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%
SERVICES									
Idaho	163,210	173,523	185,543	196,052	202,106	210,034	217,464	227,557	238,281
% Ch	5.0%	6.3%	6.9%	5.7%	3.1%	3.9%	3.5%	4.6%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	49,904	51,520	53,498	55,382	57,094	59,170	61,256	63,350	65,137
% Ch	1.5%	3.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.8%
INFORMATION									
Idaho	7,083	7,195	7,413	7,602	7,699	7,587	8,376	9,274	9,860
% Ch	1.3%	1.6%	3.0%	2.5%	1.3%	-1.5%	10.4%	10.7%	6.3%
National (Thousands)	2,642	2,667	2,739	2,844	2,940	3,084	3,219	3,418	3,629
% Ch	-1.3%	1.0%	2.7%	3.8%	3.4%	4.9%	4.4%	6.2%	6.2%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idaho	22,104	23,257	24,520	25,492	26,833	26,835	24,256	25,306	25,161
% Ch	4.7%	5.2%	5.4%	4.0%	5.3%	0.0%	-9.6%	4.3%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	6,540	6,708	6,866	6,828	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,646	7,688
% Ch	-0.3%	2.6%	2.4%	-0.6%	2.1%	3.0%	4.0%	2.5%	0.5%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,293	24,483	23,911	23,130	23,012	23,152	23,272	23,396	23,588
% Ch	-1.3%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-3.3%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	6,107	5,774	5,545	5,391	5,279	5,226	5,193	5,148	5,103
% Ch	-4.4%	-5.4%	-4.0%	-2.8%	-2.1%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-0.9%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	16,520	16,353	15,899	14,997	14,787	14,746	14,834	14,960	15,090
% Ch	-0.8%	-1.0%	-2.8%	-5.7%	-1.4%	-0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	1,550	1,525	1,517	1,494	1,473	1,467	1,488	1,505	1,519
% Ch	-0.2%	-1.6%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-0.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%
PRINTING									
Idaho	2,225	2,033	2,030	1,922	1,900	1,874	1,845	1,843	1,846
% Ch	-4.9%	-8.6%	-0.1%	-5.3%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.1%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	769	707	680	662	648	640	643	642	642
% Ch	-4.7%	-8.1%	-3.7%	-2.6%	-2.2%	-1.1%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.0%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	2,324	1,925	1,831	1,877	1,937	1,930	1,893	1,795	1,737
% Ch	-0.5%	-17.2%	-4.9%	2.5%	3.2%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-5.2%	-3.3%
National (Thousands)	959	927	906	887	879	887	878	867	853
% Ch	-2.2%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-0.9%	0.9%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.6%
OTHER NONDURABLES									
Idaho	4,224	4,172	4,151	4,334	4,388	4,601	4,699	4,797	4,915
% Ch	-1.5%	-1.2%	-0.5%	4.4%	1.2%	4.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	2,829	2,616	2,442	2,347	2,280	2,231	2,185	2,135	2,089
% Ch	-7.2%	-7.5%	-6.6%	-3.9%	-2.9%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-2.2%
MINING									
Idaho	1,973	1,758	1,785	1,931	2,199	2,368	2,241	2,057	1,807
% Ch	-15.9%	-10.9%	1.5%	8.2%	13.9%	7.7%	-5.4%	-8.2%	-12.2%
National (Thousands)	532	512	503	523	561	615	627	611	578
% Ch	2.4%	-3.8%	-1.8%	4.0%	7.2%	9.8%	1.8%	-2.5%	-5.4%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	37,857	36,459	36,722	39,816	45,047	48,710	48,493	47,024	45,621
% Ch	3.7%	-3.7%	0.7%	8.4%	13.1%	8.1%	-0.4%	-3.0%	-3.0%
National (Thousands)	6,827	6,716	6,732	6,974	7,278	7,484	7,510	7,556	7,645
% Ch	0.6%	-1.6%	0.2%	3.6%	4.4%	2.8%	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%
NONGOODS PRODUCING									
Idaho	457,807	463,003	470,145	482,595	500,257	519,358	538,369	553,996	568,557
% Ch	2.5%	1.1%	1.5%	2.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	2.9%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	107,958	107,787	108,182	109,544	111,322	113,060	114,719	116,425	118,082
% Ch	0.8%	-0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
SERVICES									
Idaho	249,577	253,627	260,011	269,009	281,272	294,910	307,609	317,882	327,827
% Ch	4.7%	1.6%	2.5%	3.5%	4.6%	4.8%	4.3%	3.3%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	65,824	65,600	66,074	67,203	68,515	69,910	71,214	72,600	73,905
% Ch	1.1%	-0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
INFORMATION									
Idaho	9,597	9,157	9,183	9,937	10,968	11,135	11,388	11,631	11,902
% Ch	-2.7%	-4.6%	0.3%	8.2%	10.4%	1.5%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	3,629	3,394	3,188	3,117	3,065	3,106	3,162	3,204	3,245
% Ch	0.0%	-6.5%	-6.1%	-2.2%	-1.7%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idaho	25,013	25,824	26,944	27,937	29,697	32,310	34,014	35,332	36,572
% Ch	-0.6%	3.2%	4.3%	3.7%	6.3%	8.8%	5.3%	3.9%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	7,808	7,848	7,976	8,030	8,142	8,262	8,322	8,395	8,485
% Ch	1.6%	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006**

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006
EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES									
Idaho	14,055	14,557	15,465	16,508	17,329	17,624	18,158	19,004	19,409
% Ch	4.3%	3.6%	6.2%	6.7%	5.0%	1.7%	3.0%	4.7%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	4,188	4,264	4,390	4,505	4,576	4,647	4,781	4,906	5,013
% Ch	-0.3%	1.8%	2.9%	2.6%	1.6%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	33,756	36,872	39,173	42,480	42,934	47,295	50,766	54,793	60,625
% Ch	3.2%	9.2%	6.2%	8.4%	1.1%	10.2%	7.3%	7.9%	10.6%
National (Thousands)	10,967	11,493	12,171	12,846	13,461	14,333	15,142	15,954	16,670
% Ch	2.3%	4.8%	5.9%	5.6%	4.8%	6.5%	5.6%	5.4%	4.5%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	34,554	36,841	39,048	41,491	44,361	46,347	49,248	50,575	53,018
% Ch	7.8%	6.6%	6.0%	6.3%	6.9%	4.5%	6.3%	2.7%	4.8%
National (Thousands)	11,890	12,303	12,806	13,288	13,683	14,088	14,445	14,795	15,109
% Ch	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	39,614	41,375	44,569	46,651	47,558	48,840	50,425	51,461	52,565
% Ch	5.8%	4.4%	7.7%	4.7%	1.9%	2.7%	3.2%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	9,439	9,733	10,098	10,499	10,774	11,016	11,232	11,544	11,860
% Ch	2.0%	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.7%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	12,045	13,426	15,356	15,829	15,393	15,506	16,235	17,144	17,643
% Ch	3.6%	11.5%	14.4%	3.1%	-2.8%	0.7%	4.7%	5.6%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	4,240	4,350	4,429	4,572	4,691	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168
% Ch	-0.2%	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%	1.6%
TRADE									
Idaho	75,916	78,874	83,336	86,215	89,134	91,683	93,772	96,725	100,169
% Ch	4.7%	3.9%	5.7%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	2.3%	3.1%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	17,939	18,113	18,733	19,328	19,663	20,053	20,405	20,863	21,212
% Ch	-0.8%	1.0%	3.4%	3.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	54,822	57,743	61,034	63,162	65,408	67,175	69,160	71,418	74,456
% Ch	4.8%	5.3%	5.7%	3.5%	3.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	4.3%
National (Thousands)	12,829	13,019	13,486	13,895	14,141	14,390	14,610	14,971	15,279
% Ch	-0.5%	1.5%	3.6%	3.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.5%	2.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	21,094	21,132	22,303	23,053	23,726	24,508	24,612	25,307	25,713
% Ch	4.6%	0.2%	5.5%	3.4%	2.9%	3.3%	0.4%	2.8%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,110	5,094	5,247	5,433	5,523	5,663	5,795	5,893	5,933
% Ch	-1.5%	-0.3%	3.0%	3.5%	1.6%	2.6%	2.3%	1.7%	0.7%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	75,893	78,166	80,426	83,355	84,359	87,297	89,467	92,262	94,744
% Ch	4.7%	3.0%	2.9%	3.6%	1.2%	3.5%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	15,218	15,436	15,674	15,931	16,258	16,488	16,653	16,854	17,139
% Ch	2.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	38,516	39,830	40,542	42,571	42,572	44,219	45,412	46,749	47,989
% Ch	2.5%	3.4%	1.8%	5.0%	0.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	37,377	38,336	39,884	40,783	41,787	43,078	44,055	45,513	46,755
% Ch	7.1%	2.6%	4.0%	2.3%	2.5%	3.1%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	13,450	13,575	13,493	13,113	12,899	12,904	12,800	12,834	13,502
% Ch	4.3%	0.9%	-0.6%	-2.8%	-1.6%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.3%	5.2%
National (Thousands)	3,112	3,062	3,016	2,947	2,876	2,806	2,771	2,770	2,865
% Ch	0.0%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-2.3%	-2.4%	-2.5%	-1.2%	0.0%	3.4%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006
EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES									
Idaho	19,156	18,675	18,761	18,944	19,237	19,710	20,254	20,502	20,606
% Ch	-1.3%	-2.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.6%	2.5%	2.8%	1.2%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	4,973	4,820	4,762	4,811	4,904	4,960	5,023	5,137	5,261
% Ch	-0.8%	-3.1%	-1.2%	1.0%	1.9%	1.1%	1.3%	2.3%	2.4%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	67,653	69,012	69,997	73,134	77,107	81,549	85,957	89,603	92,840
% Ch	11.6%	2.0%	1.4%	4.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.4%	4.2%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	16,481	15,977	15,984	16,391	16,877	17,434	17,989	18,560	19,217
% Ch	-1.1%	-3.1%	0.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	56,958	59,813	62,555	65,219	68,102	70,967	73,676	75,930	78,416
% Ch	7.4%	5.0%	4.6%	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	3.8%	3.1%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	15,643	16,201	16,588	16,952	17,341	17,705	18,028	18,332	18,624
% Ch	3.5%	3.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	53,058	53,279	54,403	55,567	57,768	60,440	62,759	64,768	66,777
% Ch	0.9%	0.4%	2.1%	2.1%	4.0%	4.6%	3.8%	3.2%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	12,032	11,989	12,176	12,493	12,799	13,038	13,224	13,485	13,579
% Ch	1.5%	-0.4%	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	2.0%	0.7%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	18,143	17,867	18,168	18,271	18,392	18,800	19,560	20,116	20,713
% Ch	2.8%	-1.5%	1.7%	0.6%	0.7%	2.2%	4.0%	2.8%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	5,258	5,372	5,400	5,409	5,387	5,406	5,466	5,485	5,493
% Ch	1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%
TRADE									
Idaho	98,088	97,342	97,116	99,125	103,687	107,851	112,987	116,985	120,371
% Ch	-2.1%	-0.8%	-0.2%	2.1%	4.6%	4.0%	4.8%	3.5%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	21,013	20,679	20,526	20,720	21,002	21,170	21,343	21,591	21,737
% Ch	-0.9%	-1.6%	-0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	72,621	72,393	72,617	73,715	76,742	79,730	83,790	86,984	89,710
% Ch	-2.5%	-0.3%	0.3%	1.5%	4.1%	3.9%	5.1%	3.8%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	15,240	15,025	14,917	15,059	15,254	15,376	15,567	15,773	15,887
% Ch	-0.3%	-1.4%	-0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	25,467	24,949	24,498	25,410	26,945	28,121	29,197	30,001	30,660
% Ch	-1.0%	-2.0%	-1.8%	3.7%	6.0%	4.4%	3.8%	2.8%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	5,773	5,653	5,609	5,662	5,748	5,795	5,776	5,818	5,849
% Ch	-2.7%	-2.1%	-0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%	-0.3%	0.7%	0.5%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	96,861	98,482	99,395	101,149	102,266	103,737	104,854	106,154	107,265
% Ch	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	18,357	18,743	18,820	18,889	19,080	19,271	19,451	19,522	19,715
% Ch	2.4%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	49,024	49,654	49,911	50,820	51,870	52,889	53,750	54,619	55,336
% Ch	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	47,837	48,829	49,485	50,329	50,396	50,848	51,103	51,535	51,929
% Ch	2.3%	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	13,280	13,552	13,624	13,312	13,032	12,860	12,920	12,975	13,095
% Ch	-1.6%	2.0%	0.5%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	2,763	2,766	2,761	2,731	2,725	2,709	2,710	2,712	2,725
% Ch	-3.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	-1.1%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

MISCELLANEOUS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	86.402	88.391	90.265	92.115	93.859	95.415	96.475	97.868	100.000
% Ch	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.2%
Consumption Expenditures	85.825	87.804	89.654	91.577	93.547	95.124	95.978	97.575	100.000
% Ch	2.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	2.5%
Durable Goods	106.756	107.841	109.978	110.672	109.507	107.068	104.152	101.626	100.000
% Ch	0.6%	1.0%	2.0%	0.6%	-1.1%	-2.2%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-1.6%
Nondurable Goods	88.105	88.973	89.605	90.629	92.567	93.835	93.821	96.173	100.000
% Ch	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%	2.5%	4.0%
Services	80.684	83.345	85.748	88.320	90.844	93.305	95.319	97.393	100.000
% Ch	4.1%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=1.000)	1.403	1.445	1.482	1.524	1.569	1.605	1.630	1.666	1.722
% Ch	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%	3.4%

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

Federal Funds	3.5%	3.0%	4.2%	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	6.2%
NY Fed Discount	3.3%	3.0%	3.6%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%	5.7%
Prime	6.3%	6.0%	7.1%	8.8%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.0%	9.2%
Existing Home Mortgage	8.1%	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.1%	7.3%	8.0%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	3.4%	3.0%	4.2%	5.5%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	5.8%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	3.6%	3.1%	4.6%	5.6%	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	5.9%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	6.2%	5.1%	6.7%	6.4%	6.2%	6.2%	5.2%	5.5%	6.2%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	7.0%	5.9%	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	5.3%	5.6%	6.0%

SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES

Wood Products	82.8	83.7	88.7	90.8	93.8	96.6	100.9	105.1	103.6
% Ch	5.5%	1.1%	5.9%	2.4%	3.3%	3.0%	4.4%	4.2%	-1.4%
Computers & Electronic Products	15.5	17.1	20.3	26.4	33.6	45.2	58.3	77.2	102.5
% Ch	12.8%	10.4%	18.7%	29.9%	27.6%	34.6%	28.8%	32.4%	32.8%
Food	85.2	87.5	88.0	90.2	88.4	90.8	94.8	95.8	97.5
% Ch	1.9%	2.7%	0.6%	2.6%	-2.1%	2.8%	4.4%	1.0%	1.7%
Agricultural Chemicals	114.5	115.5	115.3	114.9	117.2	121.6	124.1	111.9	105.6
% Ch	4.2%	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.4%	2.0%	3.7%	2.1%	-9.9%	-5.6%
Metal Ore Mining	120.0	119.2	121.4	122.6	125.3	132.1	131.5	120.7	120.2
% Ch	7.3%	-0.7%	1.9%	1.0%	2.2%	5.5%	-0.4%	-8.3%	-0.4%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	102.402	104.193	106.310	109.102	112.165	115.128	117.184	119.318	121.537
% Ch	2.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Consumption Expenditures	102.094	103.542	105.520	108.246	111.299	113.579	115.519	117.726	119.791
% Ch	2.1%	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%	2.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%
Durable Goods	98.114	95.766	92.372	90.631	90.169	89.295	88.789	88.452	87.916
% Ch	-1.9%	-2.4%	-3.5%	-1.9%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.6%
Nondurable Goods	101.531	102.089	104.151	107.635	111.595	113.263	114.322	116.016	117.330
% Ch	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%	3.3%	3.7%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%
Services	103.257	106.018	109.246	112.695	116.171	119.577	122.604	125.731	128.858
% Ch	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	1.770	1.799	1.840	1.889	1.953	1.999	2.032	2.071	2.107
% Ch	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

Federal Funds	3.9%	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%
NY Fed Discount	3.4%	1.2%	2.1%	2.3%	4.2%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.9%
Prime	6.9%	4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	7.9%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.8%	7.1%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	3.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	3.1%	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%	4.8%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	3.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	5.0%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	4.6%	3.8%	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%	4.6%	4.8%	5.0%	5.4%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	5.0%	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.5%

SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES

Wood Products	97.0	100.0	98.8	104.9	107.7	112.3	107.2	102.9	100.0
% Ch	-6.4%	3.1%	-1.2%	6.1%	2.7%	4.3%	-4.6%	-4.0%	-2.9%
Computers & Electronic Products	103.6	100.0	112.6	130.7	156.8	184.2	202.7	223.2	248.1
% Ch	1.1%	-3.5%	12.6%	16.1%	20.0%	17.5%	10.0%	10.1%	11.2%
Food	97.5	100.0	99.6	100.8	103.2	105.6	107.0	108.7	111.0
% Ch	0.1%	2.5%	-0.4%	1.3%	2.4%	2.3%	1.3%	1.6%	2.1%
Agricultural Chemicals	97.2	100.0	103.9	107.1	108.5	108.7	104.0	101.9	102.4
% Ch	-7.9%	2.9%	3.9%	3.0%	1.3%	0.2%	-4.4%	-2.0%	0.5%
Metal Ore Mining	109.2	100.0	94.3	94.0	101.2	106.7	108.3	108.7	110.1
% Ch	-9.2%	-8.4%	-5.7%	-0.4%	7.7%	5.4%	1.5%	0.4%	1.3%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	Q1	2003 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2004 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2005 Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,356.5	1,362.4	1,368.3	1,374.7	1,381.2	1,387.6	1,394.3	1,400.9	1,411.2	1,422.5	1,434.2	1,444.0
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.8%
National (Millions)	290.294	291.028	291.853	292.560	293.183	293.907	294.583	295.257	295.930	296.604	297.279	297.950
% Ch	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	21.387	21.635	21.850	22.071	22.203	22.409	22.682	22.810	22.870	23.189	23.527	23.789
% Ch	3.6%	4.7%	4.0%	4.1%	2.4%	3.8%	5.0%	2.3%	1.0%	5.7%	5.9%	4.5%
National (Thousands)	3,894	3,898	3,903	3,909	3,915	3,921	3,928	3,935	3,943	3,951	3,959	3,968
% Ch	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	10.100	10.270	10.390	10.470	10.320	10.125	9.890	9.745	10.114	10.188	10.265	10.331
% Ch	5.0%	6.9%	4.8%	3.1%	-5.6%	-7.3%	-9.0%	-5.7%	16.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	2,480	2,485	2,490	2,495	2,499	2,504	2,510	2,515	2,520	2,525	2,531	2,536
% Ch	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	11.959	11.567	12.074	12.707	12.872	12.920	13.206	13.055	17.250	21.913	26.597	29.664
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	15,897	15,207	16,429	17,638	16,425	17,859	19,121	20,471	23,236	22,639	24,817	22,024
% Ch	1.5%	-16.3%	36.2%	32.9%	-24.8%	39.8%	31.4%	31.4%	66.0%	-9.9%	44.4%	-38.0%
National (Millions)	1.736	1.754	1.890	2.036	1.929	1.923	1.974	1.973	2.083	2.044	2.101	2.058
% Ch	1.5%	4.1%	34.8%	34.7%	-19.4%	-1.2%	11.1%	-0.3%	24.2%	-7.2%	11.6%	-7.9%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	12,646	13,041	14,190	15,362	14,135	15,415	16,500	18,206	21,008	20,174	21,901	20,182
% Ch	12.8%	13.1%	40.1%	37.4%	-28.3%	41.4%	31.3%	48.2%	77.3%	-15.0%	38.9%	-27.9%
National (Millions)	1.412	1.426	1.525	1.657	1.562	1.600	1.635	1.621	1.709	1.693	1.747	1.716
% Ch	5.1%	3.9%	30.7%	39.6%	-21.2%	10.1%	9.1%	-3.4%	23.5%	-3.6%	13.4%	-7.0%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	3,252	2,166	2,239	2,276	2,290	2,445	2,621	2,265	2,228	2,465	2,916	1,842
% Ch	-31.0%	-80.3%	14.2%	6.8%	2.5%	30.0%	32.0%	-44.2%	-6.4%	49.8%	96.0%	-84.1%
National (Millions)	0.324	0.328	0.365	0.378	0.367	0.323	0.339	0.352	0.374	0.351	0.354	0.342
% Ch	-12.5%	5.0%	54.0%	15.4%	-11.5%	-39.8%	21.3%	15.8%	27.4%	-22.4%	3.1%	-12.2%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	451.4	454.9	458.7	462.7	466.5	470.6	475.0	479.8	485.3	490.5	496.4	501.5
% Ch	3.3%	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%	4.6%	4.4%	4.8%	4.2%

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Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,453.0	1,461.4	1,469.6	1,477.5	1,485.4	1,493.3	1,501.2	1,509.1	1,517.0	1,524.9	1,532.8	1,540.7
% Ch	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Millions)	298.621	299.292	299.960	300.628	301.295	301.963	302.628	303.287	303.945	304.604	305.260	305.929
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	24.023	24.232	24.432	24.622	24.811	25.000	25.190	25.379	25.568	25.757	25.947	26.136
% Ch	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	3,977	3,986	3,995	4,006	4,017	4,027	4,038	4,049	4,060	4,071	4,083	4,094
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	10.392	10.450	10.506	10.561	10.615	10.670	10.725	10.780	10.834	10.889	10.944	10.998
% Ch	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	2,540	2,545	2,550	2,556	2,561	2,566	2,571	2,576	2,582	2,587	2,592	2,598
% Ch	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	28.164	25.147	21.493	19.468	18.195	17.560	17.126	16.991	16.857	16.722	16.588	16.453
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	23,066	22,631	22,903	22,845	22,493	22,042	21,650	21,420	21,309	21,213	21,106	20,868
% Ch	20.3%	-7.3%	4.9%	-1.0%	-6.0%	-7.8%	-6.9%	-4.2%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-4.4%
National (Millions)	2,074	1,912	1,828	1,792	1,784	1,781	1,772	1,773	1,765	1,755	1,748	1,738
% Ch	3.2%	-27.8%	-16.4%	-7.8%	-1.7%	-0.6%	-2.0%	0.2%	-1.8%	-2.3%	-1.6%	-2.2%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	20,950	20,437	20,679	20,644	20,352	19,976	19,642	19,422	19,280	19,146	19,000	18,775
% Ch	16.1%	-9.4%	4.8%	-0.7%	-5.5%	-7.2%	-6.5%	-4.4%	-2.9%	-2.7%	-3.0%	-4.7%
National (Millions)	1,689	1,556	1,513	1,488	1,465	1,447	1,433	1,431	1,423	1,418	1,411	1,401
% Ch	-6.2%	-27.9%	-10.6%	-6.6%	-5.9%	-4.9%	-3.7%	-0.6%	-2.3%	-1.5%	-2.0%	-2.7%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	2,117	2,194	2,224	2,201	2,142	2,066	2,008	1,998	2,029	2,066	2,105	2,093
% Ch	74.4%	15.3%	5.6%	-4.0%	-10.4%	-13.4%	-10.7%	-2.0%	6.4%	7.4%	7.8%	-2.3%
National (Millions)	0.386	0.356	0.315	0.304	0.318	0.334	0.339	0.342	0.342	0.337	0.337	0.337
% Ch	61.3%	-27.7%	-38.5%	-13.5%	20.8%	21.2%	5.9%	3.5%	0.2%	-5.9%	0.1%	-0.2%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	506.9	512.2	517.5	522.8	528.1	533.2	538.2	543.2	548.1	553.0	557.8	562.6
% Ch	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2003				2004				2005			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	10,717	10,845	11,087	11,236	11,457	11,666	11,819	11,995	12,199	12,378	12,606	12,760
% Ch	4.8%	4.8%	9.3%	5.5%	8.1%	7.5%	5.3%	6.1%	7.0%	6.0%	7.6%	5.0%
2000 Chain-Weighted	10,139	10,230	10,411	10,503	10,613	10,704	10,809	10,897	10,999	11,089	11,202	11,248
% Ch	1.7%	3.7%	7.2%	3.6%	4.3%	3.5%	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.3%	4.1%	1.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	34,285	34,397	34,762	35,171	36,493	37,383	37,566	38,548	39,500	40,006	40,329	41,128
% Ch	-1.2%	1.3%	4.3%	4.8%	15.9%	10.1%	2.0%	10.9%	10.3%	5.2%	3.3%	8.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	33,617	33,686	34,056	34,393	35,219	35,987	36,489	37,590	38,012	38,583	39,105	39,728
% Ch	6.2%	0.8%	4.5%	4.0%	10.0%	9.0%	5.7%	12.6%	4.6%	6.1%	5.5%	6.5%
National (Billions)	9,014	9,119	9,215	9,329	9,485	9,614	9,729	10,025	10,073	10,186	10,250	10,488
% Ch	4.0%	4.7%	4.3%	5.0%	6.9%	5.6%	4.9%	12.7%	2.0%	4.5%	2.6%	9.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	32,637	32,691	32,877	33,156	34,079	34,585	34,628	35,260	35,930	36,096	36,058	36,531
% Ch	-4.1%	0.7%	2.3%	3.4%	11.6%	6.1%	0.5%	7.5%	7.8%	1.9%	-0.4%	5.4%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	32,001	32,015	32,209	32,423	32,889	33,294	33,635	34,383	34,576	34,812	34,963	35,288
% Ch	3.1%	0.2%	2.4%	2.7%	5.9%	5.0%	4.2%	9.2%	2.3%	2.8%	1.7%	3.8%
National (Billions)	8,580	8,666	8,716	8,794	8,857	8,895	8,968	9,170	9,163	9,190	9,165	9,316
% Ch	0.9%	4.1%	2.3%	3.7%	2.9%	1.7%	3.3%	9.3%	-0.3%	1.2%	-1.1%	6.7%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	25,275	25,248	25,405	25,584	26,421	26,941	26,942	27,518	27,990	28,124	28,120	28,483
% Ch	-2.9%	-0.4%	2.5%	2.9%	13.7%	8.1%	0.0%	8.8%	7.0%	1.9%	-0.1%	5.3%
National	31,050	31,332	31,575	31,886	32,351	32,712	33,027	33,953	34,040	34,341	34,481	35,200
% Ch	3.1%	3.7%	3.1%	4.0%	6.0%	4.5%	3.9%	11.7%	1.0%	3.6%	1.6%	8.6%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$												
Idaho	24,060	23,996	24,027	24,118	24,673	24,925	24,835	25,170	25,460	25,375	25,142	25,299
% Ch	-5.8%	-1.1%	0.5%	1.5%	9.5%	4.1%	-1.4%	5.5%	4.7%	-1.3%	-3.6%	2.5%
National	29,557	29,778	29,863	30,060	30,211	30,264	30,444	31,056	30,963	30,985	30,829	31,265
% Ch	0.1%	3.0%	1.1%	2.7%	2.0%	0.7%	2.4%	8.3%	-1.2%	0.3%	-2.0%	5.8%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	29,600	29,636	29,906	29,831	30,297	30,647	31,008	31,774	31,793	32,121	32,442	32,407
% Ch	5.0%	0.5%	3.7%	-1.0%	6.4%	4.7%	4.8%	10.3%	0.2%	4.2%	4.1%	-0.4%
National	38,660	39,184	39,586	39,844	40,244	40,511	41,200	42,065	42,428	42,575	43,083	43,450
% Ch	4.2%	5.5%	4.2%	2.6%	4.1%	2.7%	7.0%	8.7%	3.5%	1.4%	4.9%	3.5%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	13,004	13,174	13,340	13,466	13,590	13,732	13,865	14,021	14,207	14,390	14,568	14,760
% Ch	7.9%	5.3%	5.2%	3.8%	3.7%	4.3%	3.9%	4.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.4%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,384	11,473	11,553	11,610	11,665	11,743	11,811	11,893	11,985	12,086	12,182	12,290
% Ch	4.9%	3.2%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%	3.1%	3.4%	3.2%	3.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	41,666	42,453	43,264	44,056	44,849	45,533	46,213	46,880	47,619	48,358	49,115	49,865
% Ch	5.3%	7.8%	7.9%	7.5%	7.4%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	40,536	41,331	42,143	42,936	43,700	44,405	45,110	45,778	46,501	47,233	47,978	48,721
% Ch	8.4%	8.1%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.6%	6.5%	6.1%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%
National (Billions)	10,650	10,815	10,972	11,103	11,238	11,372	11,504	11,642	11,802	11,965	12,128	12,300
% Ch	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	36,891	37,464	38,023	38,553	39,088	39,512	39,919	40,298	40,725	41,170	41,623	42,074
% Ch	4.0%	6.4%	6.1%	5.7%	5.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	35,891	36,475	37,037	37,573	38,087	38,534	38,966	39,350	39,769	40,212	40,659	41,109
% Ch	7.0%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
National (Billions)	9,430	9,544	9,643	9,717	9,794	9,868	9,937	10,008	10,093	10,187	10,277	10,378
% Ch	5.0%	4.9%	4.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	2.8%	2.9%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	28,675	29,049	29,439	29,818	30,193	30,491	30,784	31,065	31,390	31,712	32,043	32,365
% Ch	2.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%
National	35,664	36,135	36,578	36,934	37,299	37,660	38,012	38,387	38,829	39,281	39,729	40,205
% Ch	5.4%	5.4%	5.0%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$												
Idaho	25,389	25,636	25,873	26,094	26,315	26,460	26,591	26,703	26,846	26,998	27,155	27,309
% Ch	1.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
National	31,577	31,889	32,147	32,321	32,508	32,681	32,835	32,997	33,208	33,442	33,668	33,924
% Ch	4.1%	4.0%	3.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	32,729	33,054	33,405	33,834	34,282	34,605	34,968	35,269	35,648	35,971	36,309	36,612
% Ch	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	5.2%	5.4%	3.8%	4.3%	3.5%	4.4%	3.7%	3.8%	3.4%
National	43,844	44,186	44,598	44,952	45,328	45,681	46,058	46,448	46,925	47,347	47,772	48,203
% Ch	3.7%	3.2%	3.8%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	4.2%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2003				2004				2005			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	17,565	17,533	17,750	17,836	18,186	18,630	18,972	19,585	19,920	20,212	20,628	20,887
% Ch	4.1%	-0.7%	5.0%	2.0%	8.1%	10.1%	7.5%	13.6%	7.0%	6.0%	8.5%	5.1%
National (Billions)	5,030	5,088	5,140	5,187	5,255	5,318	5,422	5,563	5,630	5,672	5,762	5,829
% Ch	3.7%	4.7%	4.2%	3.7%	5.3%	4.9%	8.0%	10.8%	4.9%	3.0%	6.5%	4.7%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	296	339	327	389	935	1,041	703	561	1,084	1,016	813	985
% Ch	-98.5%	72.0%	-13.4%	100.3%	3237.7%	53.7%	-79.2%	-59.4%	1294.0%	-22.8%	-59.0%	115.5%
National (Billions)	21	27	28	35	45	44	30	25	25	20	18	21
% Ch	54.1%	209.9%	15.5%	140.0%	165.4%	-6.1%	-79.4%	-52.9%	1.6%	-60.4%	-28.9%	85.3%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	3,400	3,418	3,478	3,544	3,687	3,800	3,858	3,922	4,068	4,183	4,259	4,347
% Ch	11.7%	2.1%	7.2%	7.8%	17.1%	12.8%	6.2%	6.8%	15.7%	11.8%	7.5%	8.5%
National (Billions)	758	774	793	805	825	854	859	876	893	917	914	947
% Ch	-1.0%	8.9%	10.1%	6.1%	10.6%	14.7%	2.5%	8.1%	7.9%	11.1%	-1.2%	14.9%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	5,973	5,920	5,883	6,030	6,004	6,033	6,051	6,316	6,039	6,064	6,063	6,175
% Ch	5.2%	-3.5%	-2.5%	10.4%	-1.7%	1.9%	1.2%	18.7%	-16.4%	1.7%	-0.1%	7.6%
National (Billions)	1,472	1,466	1,458	1,485	1,495	1,506	1,500	1,622	1,526	1,544	1,458	1,593
% Ch	4.1%	-1.7%	-2.2%	7.7%	2.6%	3.0%	-1.4%	36.7%	-21.7%	4.9%	-20.6%	42.4%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	4,267	4,263	4,328	4,383	4,568	4,694	4,782	4,937	5,084	5,178	5,286	5,367
% Ch	9.0%	-0.4%	6.2%	5.2%	18.0%	11.5%	7.7%	13.6%	12.5%	7.6%	8.6%	6.3%
National (Billions)	805	822	838	855	877	888	898	920	950	964	987	1,004
% Ch	11.5%	8.6%	8.3%	8.5%	10.5%	4.9%	4.8%	10.0%	13.9%	6.2%	9.6%	7.0%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	5,125	5,240	5,329	5,338	5,541	5,642	5,688	5,786	5,938	6,022	5,997	6,108
% Ch	5.9%	9.3%	7.0%	0.7%	16.1%	7.5%	3.3%	7.1%	10.9%	5.8%	-1.7%	7.6%
National (Billions)	1,320	1,337	1,357	1,362	1,400	1,420	1,442	1,449	1,489	1,510	1,558	1,546
% Ch	3.9%	5.3%	6.1%	1.6%	11.4%	5.9%	6.3%	2.2%	11.4%	5.7%	13.5%	-3.2%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	2,894	2,888	2,919	2,922	3,007	3,057	3,094	3,175	3,257	3,296	3,353	3,387
% Ch	9.7%	-0.8%	4.4%	0.4%	12.2%	6.8%	4.9%	10.9%	10.7%	4.9%	7.1%	4.1%
National (Billions)	375	379	382	385	395	398	404	413	422	423	428	433
% Ch	10.0%	4.4%	3.7%	2.8%	11.0%	3.1%	6.6%	9.2%	8.5%	1.5%	4.8%	3.9%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	553	573	586	572	580	599	607	615	624	628	637	645
% Ch	8.4%	15.3%	9.4%	-9.2%	5.7%	13.8%	5.5%	5.4%	6.0%	2.6%	5.9%	5.1%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	21,281	21,669	22,092	22,549	22,998	23,346	23,710	24,023	24,400	24,735	25,085	25,405
% Ch	7.8%	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%	8.2%	6.2%	6.4%	5.4%	6.4%	5.6%	5.8%	5.2%
National (Billions)	5,908	5,979	6,048	6,115	6,184	6,250	6,317	6,388	6,472	6,552	6,631	6,714
% Ch	5.5%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	5.4%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	730	725	725	723	751	730	704	702	716	721	733	738
% Ch	-69.9%	-2.8%	0.1%	-1.1%	16.8%	-10.9%	-13.6%	-0.7%	8.0%	2.9%	6.8%	2.6%
National (Billions)	20	21	21	21	20	20	19	18	18	18	18	19
% Ch	-15.3%	7.7%	12.6%	3.9%	-15.8%	-15.7%	-20.3%	-0.9%	-13.0%	4.3%	10.2%	3.2%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	4,419	4,491	4,558	4,630	4,678	4,740	4,799	4,868	4,951	5,033	5,109	5,190
% Ch	6.8%	6.7%	6.1%	6.4%	4.2%	5.4%	5.1%	5.8%	7.0%	6.8%	6.2%	6.5%
National (Billions)	959	973	986	997	1,005	1,017	1,029	1,042	1,059	1,075	1,091	1,107
% Ch	5.5%	5.9%	5.5%	4.2%	3.6%	4.8%	4.5%	5.3%	6.6%	6.4%	5.8%	6.1%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	6,316	6,456	6,607	6,777	6,952	7,121	7,290	7,442	7,609	7,790	7,983	8,187
% Ch	9.5%	9.1%	9.7%	10.7%	10.8%	10.0%	9.9%	8.6%	9.3%	9.9%	10.3%	10.6%
National (Billions)	1,623	1,657	1,695	1,736	1,775	1,807	1,840	1,869	1,903	1,941	1,984	2,029
% Ch	8.0%	8.5%	9.5%	10.1%	9.1%	7.6%	7.5%	6.4%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	9.4%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	5,475	5,581	5,690	5,784	5,875	5,952	6,019	6,072	6,117	6,172	6,223	6,268
% Ch	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	6.8%	6.4%	5.4%	4.6%	3.6%	3.0%	3.7%	3.3%	2.9%
National (Billions)	1,019	1,030	1,040	1,047	1,054	1,064	1,070	1,078	1,083	1,091	1,098	1,106
% Ch	6.1%	4.6%	3.9%	2.7%	2.8%	3.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.0%	3.1%	2.5%	2.8%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	6,254	6,391	6,512	6,563	6,672	6,760	6,852	6,951	7,104	7,217	7,327	7,445
% Ch	9.9%	9.1%	7.8%	3.2%	6.8%	5.4%	5.6%	5.9%	9.0%	6.5%	6.3%	6.6%
National (Billions)	1,585	1,625	1,657	1,665	1,689	1,707	1,726	1,747	1,780	1,804	1,827	1,852
% Ch	10.5%	10.7%	8.0%	2.0%	5.7%	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%	7.8%	5.5%	5.2%	5.6%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	3,462	3,520	3,588	3,647	3,764	3,808	3,860	3,881	3,985	4,023	4,064	4,090
% Ch	9.1%	6.9%	8.0%	6.8%	13.4%	4.7%	5.6%	2.2%	11.2%	3.9%	4.1%	2.7%
National (Billions)	442	447	452	454	465	468	472	475	486	491	495	499
% Ch	8.6%	4.7%	4.7%	2.3%	9.5%	3.0%	3.6%	1.8%	10.2%	3.7%	3.6%	2.9%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	654	660	668	678	686	692	697	702	708	713	718	722
% Ch	5.6%	4.2%	4.9%	5.6%	5.3%	3.1%	3.4%	2.3%	3.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.4%

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006

EMPLOYMENT

	2003				2004				2005			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	572,290	570,017	571,890	575,846	579,500	587,005	590,647	594,946	604,571	607,830	614,694	623,386
% Ch	-0.1%	-1.6%	1.3%	2.8%	2.6%	5.3%	2.5%	2.9%	6.6%	2.2%	4.6%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	130,102	129,842	129,838	130,190	130,572	131,277	131,602	132,244	132,694	133,230	133,750	134,160
% Ch	-0.5%	-0.8%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	2.2%	1.0%	2.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	103,725	101,607	101,840	102,290	103,439	105,431	105,529	107,320	110,527	111,213	112,534	115,177
% Ch	-6.6%	-7.9%	0.9%	1.8%	4.6%	7.9%	0.4%	7.0%	12.5%	2.5%	4.8%	9.7%
National (Thousands)	22,036	21,827	21,697	21,683	21,727	21,858	21,932	22,000	22,039	22,126	22,140	22,239
% Ch	-4.0%	-3.7%	-2.4%	-0.3%	0.8%	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	0.2%	1.8%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	65,355	63,734	63,365	62,983	63,105	63,848	63,578	64,199	64,824	64,836	64,970	65,837
% Ch	-7.6%	-9.6%	-2.3%	-2.4%	0.8%	4.8%	-1.7%	4.0%	4.0%	0.1%	0.8%	5.4%
National (Thousands)	14,858	14,623	14,442	14,383	14,354	14,399	14,403	14,374	14,338	14,311	14,271	14,270
% Ch	-5.2%	-6.2%	-4.9%	-1.6%	-0.8%	1.3%	0.1%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.1%	0.0%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	41,050	39,661	39,462	39,620	39,916	40,731	40,664	40,899	41,578	42,012	42,196	42,636
% Ch	-11.9%	-12.9%	-2.0%	1.6%	3.0%	8.4%	-0.7%	2.3%	6.8%	4.2%	1.8%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	9,210	9,052	8,938	8,924	8,933	8,988	9,020	9,024	9,022	9,023	9,006	9,021
% Ch	-6.2%	-6.7%	-4.9%	-0.6%	0.4%	2.5%	1.4%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.7%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	9,328	8,891	8,901	9,070	9,222	9,386	9,324	9,266	9,459	9,651	9,638	9,804
% Ch	-12.1%	-17.5%	0.5%	7.8%	6.9%	7.3%	-2.6%	-2.5%	8.6%	8.4%	-0.6%	7.1%
National (Thousands)	611	607	602	609	611	618	619	623	625	618	616	618
% Ch	-3.6%	-2.9%	-3.3%	5.2%	0.8%	4.7%	0.7%	2.9%	1.2%	-4.3%	-1.1%	0.8%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	3,613	3,531	3,472	3,531	3,581	3,640	3,674	3,649	3,785	3,803	3,910	3,932
% Ch	-4.6%	-8.7%	-6.6%	7.0%	5.8%	6.8%	3.8%	-2.7%	15.8%	1.8%	11.8%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	1,502	1,481	1,464	1,468	1,478	1,494	1,505	1,510	1,513	1,518	1,522	1,524
% Ch	-6.1%	-5.5%	-4.4%	1.2%	2.6%	4.6%	2.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	2,699	2,655	2,599	2,576	2,552	2,576	2,573	2,577	2,605	2,578	2,594	2,679
% Ch	-16.4%	-6.2%	-8.3%	-3.4%	-3.7%	3.7%	-0.5%	0.7%	4.4%	-4.1%	2.4%	13.7%
National (Thousands)	1,179	1,152	1,135	1,132	1,131	1,141	1,150	1,150	1,153	1,161	1,164	1,168
% Ch	-6.7%	-8.6%	-5.9%	-1.0%	-0.5%	3.7%	3.4%	-0.1%	0.9%	2.7%	1.2%	1.2%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	16,823	16,116	16,201	16,037	16,155	16,455	16,227	16,291	16,361	16,389	16,059	15,801
% Ch	-20.5%	-15.8%	2.1%	-4.0%	3.0%	7.7%	-5.4%	1.6%	1.7%	0.7%	-7.8%	-6.3%
National (Thousands)	1,400	1,364	1,334	1,322	1,319	1,324	1,328	1,320	1,317	1,319	1,323	1,322
% Ch	-11.7%	-9.9%	-8.4%	-3.5%	-1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	-2.4%	-1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	-0.3%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	8,587	8,468	8,290	8,406	8,405	8,673	8,866	9,116	9,367	9,590	9,995	10,421
% Ch	7.0%	-5.4%	-8.1%	5.7%	0.0%	13.4%	9.2%	11.8%	11.5%	9.9%	18.0%	18.1%
National (Thousands)	4,519	4,449	4,404	4,392	4,395	4,412	4,418	4,421	4,415	4,407	4,381	4,390
% Ch	-4.7%	-6.1%	-4.0%	-1.1%	0.3%	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-2.3%	0.8%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

EMPLOYMENT

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	628,394	633,987	639,972	645,305	649,718	653,649	657,202	660,385	663,627	666,920	670,280	673,427
% Ch	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	3.4%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	134,754	135,313	135,610	136,033	136,429	136,828	137,163	137,537	137,927	138,388	138,815	139,277
% Ch	1.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	116,582	117,501	118,037	118,106	117,772	117,238	116,603	115,867	115,270	114,724	114,260	114,015
% Ch	5.0%	3.2%	1.8%	0.2%	-1.1%	-1.8%	-2.1%	-2.5%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.6%	-0.9%
National (Thousands)	22,338	22,418	22,383	22,329	22,333	22,284	22,236	22,228	22,207	22,181	22,157	22,161
% Ch	1.8%	1.4%	-0.6%	-1.0%	0.1%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	0.1%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	66,108	66,512	66,673	66,622	66,469	66,286	66,038	65,751	65,582	65,453	65,382	65,527
% Ch	1.7%	2.5%	1.0%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	14,284	14,317	14,262	14,205	14,214	14,148	14,102	14,071	14,044	14,019	13,996	13,981
% Ch	0.4%	0.9%	-1.5%	-1.6%	0.3%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.5%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	42,954	43,376	43,522	43,456	43,245	43,030	42,750	42,433	42,249	42,085	41,968	42,059
% Ch	3.0%	4.0%	1.3%	-0.6%	-1.9%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	-1.7%	-1.5%	-1.1%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	9,047	9,088	9,042	8,988	8,996	8,950	8,918	8,898	8,881	8,866	8,854	8,848
% Ch	1.1%	1.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	0.4%	-2.0%	-1.4%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.2%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	9,796	9,884	9,924	9,962	9,813	9,712	9,626	9,528	9,429	9,362	9,253	9,110
% Ch	-0.3%	3.6%	1.6%	1.5%	-5.8%	-4.0%	-3.5%	-4.0%	-4.1%	-2.8%	-4.6%	-6.0%
National (Thousands)	623	632	630	623	617	607	598	591	585	578	570	563
% Ch	3.7%	5.4%	-1.2%	-3.9%	-4.2%	-6.4%	-5.3%	-4.8%	-4.3%	-4.3%	-5.5%	-5.1%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	3,994	4,008	4,009	4,021	4,029	4,036	4,045	4,059	4,078	4,100	4,123	4,145
% Ch	6.5%	1.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	1,534	1,559	1,569	1,585	1,606	1,612	1,618	1,624	1,629	1,636	1,642	1,649
% Ch	2.6%	6.7%	2.6%	4.2%	5.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	2,668	2,666	2,681	2,692	2,695	2,692	2,688	2,677	2,651	2,608	2,575	2,556
% Ch	-1.6%	-0.3%	2.3%	1.6%	0.5%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-3.8%	-6.4%	-4.9%	-3.0%
National (Thousands)	1,163	1,168	1,171	1,183	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,197	1,189	1,176	1,166	1,160
% Ch	-1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	3.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-2.7%	-4.5%	-3.3%	-1.9%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	16,019	16,345	16,496	16,440	16,432	16,361	16,195	15,985	15,896	15,799	15,769	15,960
% Ch	5.6%	8.4%	3.7%	-1.4%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-4.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-0.8%	5.0%
National (Thousands)	1,315	1,300	1,269	1,203	1,168	1,143	1,125	1,111	1,105	1,098	1,093	1,089
% Ch	-2.1%	-4.6%	-9.1%	-19.4%	-11.1%	-8.4%	-6.1%	-4.7%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-1.6%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	10,476	10,474	10,412	10,342	10,276	10,229	10,195	10,185	10,195	10,216	10,248	10,288
% Ch	2.1%	-0.1%	-2.4%	-2.7%	-2.5%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	4,412	4,430	4,403	4,394	4,406	4,389	4,377	4,375	4,374	4,378	4,382	4,387
% Ch	2.0%	1.7%	-2.4%	-0.8%	1.0%	-1.5%	-1.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2003				2004				2005			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	24,305	24,073	23,903	23,362	23,190	23,117	22,914	23,300	23,247	22,824	22,775	23,201
% Ch	0.2%	-3.8%	-2.8%	-8.7%	-2.9%	-1.2%	-3.5%	6.9%	-0.9%	-7.1%	-0.9%	7.7%
National (Thousands)	5,648	5,571	5,503	5,458	5,421	5,410	5,384	5,350	5,316	5,288	5,265	5,248
% Ch	-3.5%	-5.3%	-4.8%	-3.2%	-2.7%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-1.3%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	16,140	15,989	15,951	15,516	15,189	15,028	14,749	15,024	14,992	14,665	14,623	14,870
% Ch	-2.2%	-3.7%	-0.9%	-10.5%	-8.2%	-4.2%	-7.2%	7.6%	-0.8%	-8.4%	-1.1%	6.9%
National (Thousands)	1,522	1,515	1,517	1,512	1,498	1,497	1,494	1,488	1,483	1,476	1,468	1,463
% Ch	0.5%	-1.9%	0.5%	-1.2%	-3.7%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-1.3%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-1.3%
PRINTING												
Idaho	2,111	2,086	1,992	1,930	1,909	1,910	1,944	1,923	1,908	1,891	1,898	1,904
% Ch	13.5%	-4.7%	-16.9%	-11.7%	-4.3%	0.3%	7.2%	-4.2%	-3.0%	-3.6%	1.5%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	686	683	679	673	668	665	661	656	652	650	646	644
% Ch	-2.1%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-3.3%	-3.2%	-1.5%	-2.4%	-3.2%	-2.4%	-1.4%	-2.1%	-1.3%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	1,853	1,824	1,830	1,816	1,842	1,879	1,896	1,891	1,950	1,924	1,944	1,928
% Ch	-9.8%	-6.2%	1.4%	-3.0%	5.8%	8.3%	3.7%	-1.1%	13.1%	-5.4%	4.2%	-3.1%
National (Thousands)	920	909	902	893	890	890	886	882	877	878	879	881
% Ch	-0.5%	-4.4%	-3.1%	-4.1%	-1.2%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-2.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	4,201	4,174	4,130	4,100	4,250	4,300	4,324	4,462	4,397	4,345	4,310	4,499
% Ch	8.6%	-2.5%	-4.1%	-2.9%	15.4%	4.7%	2.3%	13.4%	-5.8%	-4.6%	-3.2%	18.7%
National (Thousands)	2,520	2,464	2,406	2,380	2,365	2,358	2,342	2,324	2,303	2,284	2,271	2,260
% Ch	-7.1%	-8.5%	-9.2%	-4.2%	-2.6%	-1.1%	-2.7%	-3.2%	-3.5%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-2.0%
MINING												
Idaho	1,751	1,773	1,822	1,792	1,815	1,933	1,979	1,997	2,033	2,136	2,223	2,403
% Ch	-1.5%	5.0%	11.6%	-6.4%	5.3%	28.5%	10.0%	3.7%	7.3%	22.0%	17.2%	36.5%
National (Thousands)	503	500	502	506	511	521	528	531	543	557	564	579
% Ch	-2.3%	-2.3%	1.3%	2.8%	4.1%	8.4%	5.8%	2.3%	8.9%	10.6%	5.0%	11.2%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	36,619	36,100	36,653	37,515	38,519	39,651	39,972	41,123	43,670	44,241	45,340	46,938
% Ch	-5.0%	-5.5%	6.3%	9.7%	11.1%	12.3%	3.3%	12.0%	27.2%	5.3%	10.3%	14.9%
National (Thousands)	6,675	6,704	6,754	6,795	6,863	6,939	7,000	7,095	7,158	7,258	7,305	7,390
% Ch	-1.3%	1.7%	3.0%	2.5%	4.1%	4.5%	3.6%	5.5%	3.6%	5.7%	2.6%	4.8%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	468,565	468,410	470,050	473,557	476,061	481,574	485,118	487,626	494,044	496,617	502,160	508,209
% Ch	1.4%	-0.1%	1.4%	3.0%	2.1%	4.7%	3.0%	2.1%	5.4%	2.1%	4.5%	4.9%
National (Thousands)	108,066	108,015	108,141	108,507	108,844	109,419	109,670	110,243	110,656	111,104	111,610	111,921
% Ch	0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	2.1%	0.9%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%
SERVICES												
Idaho	258,416	258,515	260,526	262,588	264,678	268,544	270,275	272,540	276,911	278,851	282,356	286,969
% Ch	2.0%	0.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	6.0%	2.6%	3.4%	6.6%	2.8%	5.1%	6.7%
National (Thousands)	65,884	65,914	66,084	66,415	66,676	67,115	67,313	67,709	68,019	68,341	68,711	68,988
% Ch	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	2.0%	1.6%	2.7%	1.2%	2.4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	9,191	9,160	9,101	9,279	9,387	9,677	10,230	10,454	10,870	10,984	11,054	10,963
% Ch	1.2%	-1.3%	-2.5%	8.1%	4.7%	12.9%	24.9%	9.1%	16.9%	4.3%	2.5%	-3.2%
National (Thousands)	3,240	3,195	3,167	3,151	3,140	3,135	3,107	3,087	3,066	3,066	3,066	3,063
% Ch	-9.2%	-5.4%	-3.5%	-2.0%	-1.3%	-0.7%	-3.5%	-2.6%	-2.7%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.4%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	26,541	26,860	27,143	27,233	27,476	27,805	27,967	28,500	28,864	29,200	29,946	30,779
% Ch	6.3%	4.9%	4.3%	1.3%	3.6%	4.9%	2.3%	7.8%	5.2%	4.7%	10.6%	11.6%
National (Thousands)	7,928	7,982	8,004	7,988	7,989	8,029	8,040	8,062	8,095	8,105	8,154	8,214
% Ch	1.9%	2.7%	1.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.6%	1.1%	1.6%	0.5%	2.5%	3.0%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	23,154	23,135	23,151	23,165	23,223	23,256	23,289	23,318	23,333	23,368	23,415	23,468
% Ch	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	5,238	5,229	5,220	5,217	5,218	5,198	5,184	5,173	5,163	5,153	5,143	5,133
% Ch	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.1%	-1.5%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.8%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	14,790	14,737	14,728	14,728	14,764	14,815	14,861	14,898	14,911	14,938	14,976	15,017
% Ch	-2.1%	-1.4%	-0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	1,465	1,464	1,467	1,473	1,483	1,486	1,488	1,492	1,497	1,502	1,507	1,512
% Ch	0.4%	-0.3%	1.0%	1.6%	2.8%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,889	1,879	1,869	1,860	1,853	1,846	1,842	1,840	1,841	1,842	1,845	1,846
% Ch	-3.1%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-1.6%	-0.9%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	639	640	640	642	644	643	642	642	642	642	642	642
% Ch	-3.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	1,917	1,931	1,936	1,936	1,940	1,907	1,876	1,849	1,825	1,803	1,785	1,767
% Ch	-2.3%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	-6.7%	-6.2%	-5.6%	-5.1%	-4.6%	-4.1%	-3.9%
National (Thousands)	887	888	888	886	883	877	876	875	872	868	865	861
% Ch	2.8%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-2.5%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-1.5%	-1.9%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	4,558	4,587	4,618	4,641	4,665	4,688	4,710	4,732	4,757	4,784	4,810	4,837
% Ch	5.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	2,247	2,236	2,225	2,215	2,208	2,192	2,178	2,164	2,152	2,141	2,129	2,117
% Ch	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-2.9%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-2.3%	-2.1%
MINING												
Idaho	2,424	2,386	2,345	2,315	2,288	2,262	2,226	2,188	2,140	2,089	2,030	1,970
% Ch	3.6%	-6.2%	-6.6%	-5.1%	-4.7%	-4.4%	-6.2%	-6.6%	-8.6%	-9.2%	-10.8%	-11.3%
National (Thousands)	597	615	621	629	626	625	628	627	622	615	608	599
% Ch	13.2%	12.7%	3.8%	5.1%	-1.3%	-1.0%	1.7%	-0.1%	-3.7%	-4.1%	-4.5%	-5.8%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	48,050	48,603	49,019	49,169	49,016	48,690	48,339	47,927	47,548	47,183	46,848	46,518
% Ch	9.8%	4.7%	3.5%	1.2%	-1.2%	-2.6%	-2.9%	-3.4%	-3.1%	-3.0%	-2.8%	-2.8%
National (Thousands)	7,456	7,486	7,500	7,496	7,492	7,511	7,507	7,530	7,541	7,547	7,552	7,581
% Ch	3.6%	1.6%	0.8%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.0%	-0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.5%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	511,812	516,486	521,935	527,199	531,946	536,412	540,598	544,518	548,357	552,196	556,020	559,411
% Ch	2.9%	3.7%	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	112,416	112,895	113,226	113,704	114,096	114,544	114,927	115,309	115,720	116,207	116,658	117,117
% Ch	1.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
SERVICES												
Idaho	289,545	292,932	296,763	300,398	303,491	306,342	309,041	311,561	314,073	316,628	319,182	321,646
% Ch	3.6%	4.8%	5.3%	5.0%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	69,408	69,799	70,044	70,389	70,702	71,070	71,381	71,704	72,079	72,449	72,773	73,099
% Ch	2.5%	2.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	11,028	11,097	11,168	11,245	11,306	11,357	11,414	11,477	11,535	11,597	11,662	11,729
% Ch	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	3,070	3,090	3,124	3,141	3,142	3,146	3,168	3,195	3,199	3,201	3,206	3,211
% Ch	1.0%	2.7%	4.4%	2.2%	0.1%	0.5%	2.8%	3.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	31,451	32,013	32,630	33,146	33,503	33,850	34,187	34,518	34,847	35,173	35,496	35,813
% Ch	9.0%	7.3%	7.9%	6.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	8,253	8,267	8,253	8,275	8,294	8,330	8,322	8,340	8,374	8,390	8,402	8,416
% Ch	1.9%	0.7%	-0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	-0.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
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APRIL 2006**

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)

	2003				2004				2005			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	19,002	18,601	18,716	18,725	18,924	19,088	18,870	18,892	18,980	19,164	19,438	19,367
% Ch	5.2%	-8.2%	2.5%	0.2%	4.3%	3.5%	-4.5%	0.5%	1.9%	3.9%	5.8%	-1.5%
National (Thousands)	4,793	4,756	4,742	4,759	4,778	4,798	4,824	4,845	4,876	4,902	4,913	4,926
% Ch	-2.1%	-3.0%	-1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	2.1%	0.9%	1.1%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	70,020	69,629	69,812	70,529	71,371	73,078	73,788	74,298	75,838	76,565	77,476	78,547
% Ch	-2.2%	-2.2%	1.1%	4.2%	4.9%	9.9%	3.9%	2.8%	8.6%	3.9%	4.8%	5.6%
National (Thousands)	15,917	15,916	15,999	16,104	16,165	16,361	16,445	16,594	16,698	16,806	16,942	17,060
% Ch	-0.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.7%	1.5%	4.9%	2.1%	3.7%	2.5%	2.6%	3.3%	2.8%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	61,486	62,164	63,026	63,543	63,888	65,042	65,630	66,318	67,341	67,735	68,333	69,000
% Ch	5.0%	4.5%	5.7%	3.3%	2.2%	7.4%	3.7%	4.3%	6.3%	2.4%	3.6%	4.0%
National (Thousands)	16,464	16,569	16,603	16,715	16,804	16,911	16,986	17,106	17,192	17,288	17,411	17,475
% Ch	2.4%	2.6%	0.8%	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	1.8%	2.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.9%	1.5%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	54,083	54,019	54,546	54,966	55,527	55,530	55,458	55,754	56,695	56,814	57,592	59,973
% Ch	1.0%	-0.5%	4.0%	3.1%	4.1%	0.0%	-0.5%	2.2%	6.9%	0.8%	5.6%	17.6%
National (Thousands)	12,141	12,097	12,172	12,296	12,390	12,460	12,504	12,618	12,699	12,783	12,840	12,872
% Ch	1.4%	-1.5%	2.5%	4.1%	3.1%	2.3%	1.4%	3.7%	2.6%	2.7%	1.8%	1.0%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	18,092	18,082	18,183	18,313	18,105	18,324	18,331	18,323	18,323	18,388	18,518	18,340
% Ch	2.4%	-0.2%	2.3%	2.9%	-4.5%	4.9%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	2.9%	-3.8%
National (Thousands)	5,401	5,399	5,399	5,402	5,410	5,422	5,408	5,397	5,394	5,391	5,386	5,378
% Ch	0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.6%
TRADE												
Idaho	97,406	96,970	96,612	97,474	97,810	98,944	99,543	100,203	101,938	102,770	104,686	105,355
% Ch	0.8%	-1.8%	-1.5%	3.6%	1.4%	4.7%	2.4%	2.7%	7.1%	3.3%	7.7%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	20,558	20,516	20,494	20,536	20,613	20,709	20,735	20,824	20,902	20,987	21,056	21,064
% Ch	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	1.9%	0.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	0.2%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	72,751	72,248	72,456	73,014	72,926	73,802	73,729	74,403	75,596	76,218	77,481	77,675
% Ch	3.0%	-2.7%	1.2%	3.1%	-0.5%	4.9%	-0.4%	3.7%	6.6%	3.3%	6.8%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	14,929	14,900	14,902	14,939	14,989	15,056	15,063	15,128	15,189	15,246	15,297	15,285
% Ch	-1.3%	-0.8%	0.1%	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	0.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	-0.3%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	24,655	24,722	24,155	24,460	24,884	25,142	25,813	25,800	26,342	26,552	27,205	27,680
% Ch	-5.2%	1.1%	-8.9%	5.1%	7.1%	4.2%	11.1%	-0.2%	8.7%	3.2%	10.2%	7.2%
National (Thousands)	5,630	5,616	5,592	5,597	5,625	5,653	5,672	5,696	5,714	5,740	5,759	5,779
% Ch	-0.5%	-1.0%	-1.7%	0.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	98,966	99,229	99,279	100,106	100,313	100,796	101,864	101,623	101,938	101,886	102,245	102,995
% Ch	1.2%	1.1%	0.2%	3.4%	0.8%	1.9%	4.3%	-0.9%	1.2%	-0.2%	1.4%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	18,835	18,819	18,807	18,821	18,826	18,859	18,892	18,980	19,008	19,049	19,117	19,147
% Ch	0.7%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.6%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	49,851	49,890	49,386	50,515	50,343	50,533	51,429	50,974	51,467	51,496	52,202	52,315
% Ch	2.3%	0.3%	-4.0%	9.5%	-1.4%	1.5%	7.3%	-3.5%	3.9%	0.2%	5.6%	0.9%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	49,116	49,339	49,892	49,591	49,970	50,263	50,435	50,649	50,470	50,390	50,043	50,680
% Ch	0.1%	1.8%	4.6%	-2.4%	3.1%	2.4%	1.4%	1.7%	-1.4%	-0.6%	-2.7%	5.2%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	13,776	13,696	13,634	13,388	13,261	13,289	13,437	13,260	13,257	13,110	12,873	12,889
% Ch	-4.2%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-7.0%	-3.8%	0.9%	4.5%	-5.1%	-0.1%	-4.4%	-7.0%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	2,789	2,765	2,756	2,736	2,729	2,735	2,730	2,730	2,726	2,727	2,725	2,722
% Ch	1.1%	-3.4%	-1.3%	-2.9%	-1.0%	0.9%	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	19,474	19,646	19,783	19,936	20,086	20,217	20,318	20,394	20,443	20,491	20,545	20,527
% Ch	2.2%	3.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	-0.4%
National (Thousands)	4,942	4,946	4,965	4,985	4,992	5,008	5,032	5,062	5,094	5,122	5,153	5,180
% Ch	1.4%	0.3%	1.5%	1.6%	0.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	79,750	80,981	82,177	83,289	84,471	85,518	86,485	87,355	88,251	89,168	90,065	90,927
% Ch	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.5%	5.8%	5.1%	4.6%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	17,200	17,373	17,494	17,671	17,782	17,939	18,061	18,172	18,316	18,479	18,639	18,807
% Ch	3.3%	4.1%	2.8%	4.1%	2.6%	3.6%	2.7%	2.5%	3.2%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	69,739	70,557	71,378	72,192	72,824	73,405	73,972	74,503	75,057	75,634	76,220	76,809
% Ch	4.4%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	17,586	17,678	17,752	17,801	17,917	18,002	18,059	18,134	18,213	18,288	18,367	18,461
% Ch	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	2.6%	1.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	59,545	59,960	60,751	61,503	62,005	62,508	63,010	63,512	64,015	64,517	65,019	65,522
% Ch	-2.8%	2.8%	5.4%	5.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	12,952	13,045	13,059	13,094	13,131	13,184	13,266	13,317	13,397	13,485	13,520	13,540
% Ch	2.5%	2.9%	0.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	2.5%	1.5%	2.4%	2.7%	1.0%	0.6%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	18,559	18,678	18,876	19,087	19,296	19,488	19,655	19,801	19,925	20,047	20,174	20,319
% Ch	4.9%	2.6%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	4.0%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	5,405	5,398	5,396	5,423	5,445	5,461	5,474	5,484	5,485	5,483	5,487	5,484
% Ch	2.0%	-0.5%	-0.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%
TRADE												
Idaho	106,148	107,073	108,396	109,787	111,165	112,461	113,630	114,690	115,635	116,574	117,540	118,192
% Ch	3.0%	3.5%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	21,127	21,157	21,171	21,226	21,240	21,317	21,378	21,437	21,491	21,555	21,619	21,700
% Ch	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	78,377	79,119	80,163	81,260	82,347	83,371	84,299	85,143	85,900	86,652	87,425	87,959
% Ch	3.7%	3.8%	5.4%	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%	4.5%	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	15,319	15,352	15,381	15,451	15,473	15,547	15,601	15,646	15,683	15,739	15,797	15,875
% Ch	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.6%	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	27,771	27,955	28,233	28,527	28,818	29,090	29,331	29,547	29,735	29,922	30,115	30,234
% Ch	1.3%	2.7%	4.0%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.4%	3.0%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,807	5,806	5,790	5,775	5,767	5,770	5,777	5,791	5,808	5,816	5,821	5,826
% Ch	2.0%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	103,302	103,621	103,899	104,126	104,391	104,696	105,000	105,327	105,694	106,026	106,316	106,578
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	19,176	19,229	19,301	19,379	19,444	19,446	19,457	19,458	19,438	19,491	19,554	19,605
% Ch	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	52,571	52,805	53,004	53,175	53,405	53,650	53,861	54,086	54,330	54,543	54,720	54,882
% Ch	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	50,731	50,816	50,895	50,951	50,986	51,046	51,139	51,241	51,364	51,483	51,596	51,696
% Ch	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,816	12,860	12,877	12,888	12,899	12,913	12,927	12,941	12,955	12,968	12,982	12,995
% Ch	-2.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	2,705	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,711	2,711	2,712	2,712	2,712	2,713
% Ch	-2.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2006

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

MISCELLANEOUS

	Q1	2003			Q4	Q1	2004			Q4	Q1	2005			Q4
		Q2	Q3				Q2	Q3				Q2	Q3		
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.															
Gross Domestic Product	105.724	106.019	106.500	106.996	107.951	108.976	109.371	110.111	110.950	111.655	112.567	113.488			
% Ch	3.1%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	3.6%	3.9%	1.5%	2.7%	3.1%	2.6%	3.3%	3.3%			
Consumption Expenditures	105.051	105.220	105.734	106.076	107.084	108.089	108.484	109.326	109.936	110.832	111.846	112.583			
% Ch	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	1.3%	3.9%	3.8%	1.5%	3.1%	2.3%	3.3%	3.7%	2.7%			
Durable Goods	93.906	92.879	91.833	90.868	90.898	90.866	90.310	90.449	90.648	90.527	89.839	89.660			
% Ch	-4.3%	-4.3%	-4.4%	-4.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	-2.4%	0.6%	0.9%	-0.5%	-3.0%	-0.8%			
Nondurable Goods	104.179	103.560	104.356	104.509	106.031	107.744	107.781	108.982	109.327	110.854	112.985	113.215			
% Ch	5.6%	-2.4%	3.1%	0.6%	6.0%	6.6%	0.1%	4.5%	1.3%	5.7%	7.9%	0.8%			
Services	108.036	108.887	109.647	110.414	111.402	112.303	113.120	113.955	114.803	115.633	116.508	117.739			
% Ch	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	2.8%	3.6%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	4.3%			
Consumer Price Index	1.832	1.833	1.844	1.849	1.866	1.884	1.894	1.911	1.922	1.940	1.966	1.982			
% Ch	4.0%	0.1%	2.5%	1.0%	3.7%	4.1%	2.1%	3.5%	2.5%	3.7%	5.5%	3.2%			

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

Federal Funds	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	2.0%	2.5%	2.9%	3.5%	4.0%
NY Fed Discount	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.4%	2.9%	3.4%	3.9%	4.4%	5.0%
Prime	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	5.9%	6.4%	7.0%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.9%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.8%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	2.2%	2.8%	3.1%	3.6%	4.1%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	2.9%	2.6%	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.4%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	3.9%	3.6%	4.2%	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%

SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES

Wood Products	97.2	96.8	98.8	102.5	103.5	105.3	105.1	105.5	106.4	105.0	105.4	113.8
% Ch	-5.1%	-1.9%	8.5%	15.8%	4.1%	7.0%	-0.5%	1.6%	3.4%	-5.2%	1.3%	36.0%
Computers & Electronic Products	107.6	109.7	114.5	118.6	123.3	127.8	134.2	137.7	146.1	151.8	159.6	169.8
% Ch	21.5%	7.9%	18.6%	15.1%	16.8%	15.4%	21.6%	10.9%	27.0%	16.2%	22.3%	28.2%
Food	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	101.2	102.5	102.7	103.2	104.5
% Ch	-1.3%	0.1%	-1.8%	-0.6%	2.0%	4.9%	2.2%	-1.1%	5.3%	0.9%	1.7%	5.0%
Agricultural Chemicals	102.9	105.5	103.3	104.1	106.5	106.4	107.2	108.3	110.2	110.6	110.4	103.0
% Ch	1.5%	10.6%	-8.2%	3.0%	9.6%	-0.4%	3.2%	4.0%	7.1%	1.8%	-1.0%	-24.3%
Metal Ore Mining	98.3	93.8	95.6	89.6	91.8	92.3	94.5	97.2	100.2	101.8	100.9	101.8
% Ch	-7.8%	-17.2%	8.1%	-23.1%	10.5%	2.3%	9.8%	12.0%	13.1%	6.5%	-3.4%	3.5%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2006**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	114.230	114.822	115.470	115.991	116.500	116.941	117.396	117.898	118.533	119.057	119.587	120.096
% Ch	2.6%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
Consumption Expenditures	112.942	113.315	113.784	114.273	114.738	115.237	115.766	116.334	116.928	117.460	118.001	118.516
% Ch	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Durable Goods	89.538	89.377	89.202	89.062	88.954	88.828	88.728	88.647	88.586	88.513	88.416	88.294
% Ch	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.6%
Nondurable Goods	113.268	113.062	113.211	113.513	113.750	114.097	114.484	114.958	115.464	115.820	116.211	116.568
% Ch	0.2%	-0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%
Services	118.379	119.193	119.994	120.742	121.473	122.210	122.976	123.758	124.565	125.344	126.126	126.887
% Ch	2.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Consumer Price Index	1.988	1.995	2.002	2.011	2.019	2.027	2.036	2.046	2.057	2.066	2.075	2.084
% Ch	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	4.4%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.8%
NY Fed Discount	5.4%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%
Prime	7.4%	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	7.8%	7.7%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.6%	7.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products	112.4	113.0	113.6	110.5	109.1	107.9	106.4	105.4	104.6	103.5	102.1	101.4
% Ch	-5.0%	2.3%	2.0%	-10.5%	-4.7%	-4.4%	-5.4%	-3.7%	-3.1%	-4.0%	-5.4%	-2.8%
Computers & Electronic Products	177.1	182.0	186.8	191.0	195.8	200.4	204.9	209.6	214.8	220.3	226.0	231.8
% Ch	18.4%	11.4%	11.0%	9.4%	10.3%	9.7%	9.4%	9.4%	10.4%	10.5%	10.8%	10.6%
Food	105.0	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.6	106.9	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.4	109.0	109.5
% Ch	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%
Agricultural Chemicals	111.2	109.3	107.8	106.5	105.3	104.2	103.5	102.9	102.4	101.9	101.6	101.6
% Ch	36.0%	-6.5%	-5.5%	-4.7%	-4.5%	-4.2%	-2.5%	-2.2%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.3%	0.0%
Metal Ore Mining	104.6	106.5	107.6	108.0	108.2	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.4	108.5	108.8	109.1
% Ch	11.3%	7.7%	4.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%

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APPENDIX

Global Insight Macro Model	Page 60
Idaho Economic Model	Page 62
Equations	Page 64
Endogenous Variables	Page 68
Exogenous Variables	Page 70

THE GLOBAL INSIGHT U.S. MACROECONOMIC MODEL

Global Insight's Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model of the U.S. economy. Consisting of over 1,200 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios. The model incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools of thought to depict the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments.

The Global Insight model is divided into the following eight major sectors:

- I Private Domestic Spending**
- II Production and Income**
- III Taxes**
- IV International Transactions**
- V Financial**
- VI Inflation**
- VII Supply**
- VIII Expectations**

- I. **Private Domestic Spending.** Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, and government. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

Global Insight divides investment into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government and state and local government. Most of the federal expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. State and local sector receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

- II. **Production and Income.** The industrial production sector includes 74 standard industrial classifications. Production is a function of various cyclical and trend variables and a generated output term, i.e., the input-output (I-O) relationship between the producing industry and both intermediate industries and final demand. The cyclical and trend variables correct for changes in I-O coefficients that are implied by the changing relationship between buyers and sellers.

Pre-tax income categories include private and government wages, corporate profits, interest rate, and entrepreneurial returns. Each of these categories, except corporate profits, is determined by some combination of wages, prices, interest rates, debt levels, capacity utilization rate, and unemployment rate. Corporate profits are calculated as the residual of total national income less the nonprofit components of income mentioned above.

- III. **Taxes.** The model tracks personal, corporate, payroll, and excise taxes separately. Tax revenues are simultaneously forecast as the product of the rate and the associated pre-tax income components. The model automatically adjusts the effective average personal tax rate for variations in inflation and income per household, and the effective average corporate rate for credits earned on equipment, utility structures, and R&D. State taxes are fully endogenous, except for corporate profits and social insurance tax rates.
- IV. **International.** The international sector can either add or divert strength from the central flow of domestic income and spending. Imports' ability to capture varying shares of domestic demand depends on the prices of foreign output, the U.S. exchange rate, and competing domestic prices. Exports' portion of domestic spending depends on similar variables and the level of world gross domestic product. The exchange rate itself responds to international differences in inflation, interest rates, trade deficits, and capital flows between the U.S. and its competitors. Investment income flows are also explicitly modeled.
- V. **Financial.** The Global Insight model includes a highly detailed financial sector. Several short- and long-term interest rates are covered in this model, and they are the key output of this sector. The short-term rates depend upon the balance between the demand and supply of reserves in the banking system. The supply of reserves is the primary exogenous monetary policy lever within the model, reflecting the Federal Reserve's open market purchases or sales of Treasury securities. Longer-term interest rates are driven by shorter-term rates as well as factors affecting the slope of the yield curve. These factors include inflation expectations, government borrowing requirements, and corporate finance needs.
- VI. **Inflation.** Inflation is modeled as a controlled, interactive process involving wages, prices, and market conditions. The principal domestic cost influences are labor compensation, nonfarm productivity, and foreign input costs that later are driven by the exchange rate, the price of oil, and foreign wholesale price inflation. This set of cost influences drives each of the industry-specific producer price indexes, in combination with a demand pressure indicator and appropriately weighted composites of the other producer price indexes.
- VII. **Supply.** In this model, aggregate supply (or potential GNP), is estimated by a Cobb-Douglas production function that combines factor input growth and improvements to total factor productivity. Factor input equals a weighted average of labor, business fixed capital, and energy. Factor supplies are defined by estimates of the full employment labor force, the full employment capital stock net of pollution abatement equipment, the domestic production of petroleum and natural gas, and the stock of infrastructure. Total factor productivity depends upon the stock of research and development capital and trend technological change.
- VIII. **Expectations.** Expectations impact several expenditure categories in the model, but the principal nuance relates to the entire spectrum of interest rates. Shifts in price expectations or the expected government capital needs influences are captured directly in this model through price expectations and budget deficit terms. The former impacts all interest rates and the latter impacts intermediate- and long-term rates. On the expenditure side, inflationary expectations impact consumption via consumer sentiment, while growth expectations affect business investment.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations, which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the Global Insight U.S. Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

**personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor
income + farm proprietors' income + nonfarm proprietors'
income + property income + transfer payments - contributions
for social insurance + residence adjustment.**

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly-aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes, imputed rent income, corporate farm income, and government payments to farmers. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 23 North American Industry Classification System employment categories. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables. Domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period. The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of

endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from Global Insight's U.S. macroeconomic model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the Global Insight model, an understanding of the Global Insight model, its input assumptions, and its output is useful in evaluating the results of the IEM's forecast. The assumptions and output of the Global Insight model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

$$EEA_ID = EEA_ID_GOODS + EEA_ID_NONGOODS$$

$$EEA_ID_2100 = 3756.170 + 35.092*ID0IP2122_2123 - 3592.187*(JULCNF/WPI10) - 17.062*(IPSG21/ENRM21) + 13.231*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_2300 = 15896.610 + 428.758*ID0HSPRS1_A + 367.507*ID0HSPRS1_A(-1) + 306.256*ID0HSPRS1_A(-2) + 245.005*ID0HSPRS1_A(-3) + 183.753*ID0HSPRS1_A(-4) + 122.502*ID0HSPRS1_A(-5) + 61.251*ID0HSPRS1_A(-6)$$

$$EEA_ID_3110 = 20472.000 + 229.171*MOVAV(IPSG311,4) - 335.247*IPSG311/EMN311-40.943*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_3230 = 2260.572 + 17.973*MOVAV(IPSG323,4) - 14.417* MOVAV(IPSG323,8)/MOVAV(EMN323,8)$$

$$EEA_ID_3250 = 2383.793 + 15.880*MOVAV(IPSG3253(-1),4) - 1966.268*DUM951ON$$

$$EEA_ID_3320 = -1525.860 + 51.072*MOVAV(IPSG332,2)$$

$$EEA_ID_3330 = 983.986 + 29.283*IPSG333 - 9.752*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_3340 = -15156.270 + 119.665*MOVAV(IPSG3341,4) + 10.555*DUM911011* MOVAV(IPSG3341,4) -291.452*IPSG3341/EMD334 + 290.136*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_4200 = 6300.244 + 0.312*EEA_ID_44_45 - 28.265*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_44_45 = 34985.170 + 329.400*MOVAV(YPADJ_ID,4)/MOVAV(JPC,4) - 507.552*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_48_49_22 = -7130.418 + 0.964*EEA_ID_4200 + 3.609*MOVAV(ID0KHU,4)$$

$$EEA_ID_5100 = -5779.372 + 48.571*MOVAV(IPSG51111,4) + 77.741*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_52_53 = -9555.322 - 5745.451*DUM981ON + 2090.838*(DUM9801004*MOVAV(SP500/SP500(-2),2) + 92.204*ID0KHU$$

$$EEA_ID_54_55_56 = -39327.670 + 157.096*YPADJ_ID/JPC + 196.031*MOVAV(RADR,8)$$

$$EEA_ID_61_62 = -51320.38 + 72.618*ID0NPT + 64404.79*YPADJ_ID/JPC$$

$$EEA_ID_71_72 = -49978.400 + 126759.900*ID0NPT - 498.775*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_8100 = 4868.667 + 85.021*MOVAV(YPADJ_ID,4)/MOVAV(JPC,4) + 119.817*DUM931964 - 107.519*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_DMANU = EEA_ID_WOOD + EEA_ID_3320 + EEA_ID_3330 + EEA_ID_3340 + EEA_ID_MFDNEC$$

$$EEA_ID_GOODS = EEA_ID_MANU + EEA_ID_2300 + EEA_ID_2100$$

$$EEA_ID_GV = EEA_ID_GVSL + EEA_ID_GVF$$

$$EEA_ID_GVF = -3267.024 + 1234412.000*EG91*(ID0NPT/N) + 5.215*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_GVSL = EEA_ID_GVSLAD + EEA_ID_GVSLED$$

$$EEA_ID_GVSLAD = -4757.116 + 34092.750*ID0NPT + 0.296*MOVAV(ID0YPTXB(-4),4)$$

$$EEA_ID_GVSLED = 10889.880 + 33946.290*ID0NPT*((N-N16A)/N) + 0.537*MOVAV(ID0YPTXB(-4),2) + 109.778*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_MANU = EEA_ID_DMANU + EEA_ID_NMANU$$

$$EEA_ID_MFDNEC = -2645.133 + 115.267*MOVAV(ID0IPMFDNEC,2)$$

$$EEA_ID_MFNNEC = 974.705 + 1.522*(CNCSR+CNOOR) + 23.110*MOVAV(IPSG322,2)$$

$$EEA_ID_NMANU = EEA_ID_3110 + EEA_ID_3230 + EEA_ID_3250 + EEA_ID_MFNNEC$$

$$EEA_ID_NONGOODS = EEA_ID_SV + EEA_ID_4200 + EEA_ID_44_45 + EEA_ID_GV$$

$$EEA_ID_SV = EEA_ID_48_49_22 + EEA_ID_5100 + EEA_ID_52_53 + EEA_ID_54_55_56 + EEA_ID_61_62 + EEA_ID_71_72 + EEA_ID_8100$$

$$EEA_ID_WOOD = 18620.460 + 129.383*MOVAV(IPSG321,2) - 7056.223*(JULCNF/WPI08) - 53.829*IPSG321/EMD321 - 56.934*TREND$$

$$ID0AHEMF = -2.326 + 14.474*(EEA_ID_DMANU(-1)/EEA_ID_MANU(-1)*JULCNF) + 12.894*(EEA_ID_NMANU(-1)/EEA_ID_MANU(-1)*JULCNF)$$

$$ID0CRCROP = -83878.880 + 0.0130*CRCROP + 520579.400*WPI01$$

$$ID0CRLVSTK = -266035.900 + 0.018*(CRCATCVS+CRDAIRY) + 8904.494*TREND$$

$$ID0EXFP = -51876.460 + 1033427.000*WPI01 + 19693.520*TREND$$

$$ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1_A + ID0HSPRS2A_A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} &= -45.715 - 0.673 * (\text{RMMTGEXIST} - \text{MOVAV}(\text{RMMTGEXIST}(-1), 4)) \\ &+ 147.152 * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-1), 4) - \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-5), 4)) + 0.391 * \text{ID0KHU}(-1) - 0.630 * \text{TREND} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A} &= 5.266 + 37.019 * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-1), 4) - \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-5), 4)) \\ &- 0.227 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{RMMTGEXIST}, 4) - 0.003 * \text{TREND} * \text{RMMTGEXIST} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ID0KHU} = \text{ID0KHU1} + \text{ID0KHU2A}$$

$$\text{ID0KHU1} = ((0.997)^{0.25}) * \text{ID0KHU1}(-1) + \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} / 4$$

$$\text{ID0KHU2A} = ((0.997)^{0.25}) * \text{ID0KHU2A}(-1) + \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A} / 4$$

$$\text{ID0NB} = -10.307 + 38.828 * \text{ID0NPT} - 0.157 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0ND} = 0.910 + 5.752 * \text{ID0NPT} + 0.009 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0NMG} = (\text{ID0NPT} - \text{ID0NPT}(-4)) - (\text{ID0NB} - \text{ID0ND}) / 1000$$

$$\text{ID0NPT} = 0.664 + 0.005 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0WBB\$} = \text{ID0WBBMF\$} + \text{ID0WBBOTH\$} + \text{ID0WBBCC\$} + \text{ID0WBBF\$} + \text{ID0WBBMIL\$}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBCC\$} = (\text{ID0WRWCC\$} * \text{EEA_ID_2300}) / 1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WBBF\$} = -92.216 + 277.417 * \text{WPI02}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBMF\$} = (\text{ID0WRWMF\$} * \text{EEA_ID_MANU}) / 1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WBBMIL\$} = 7.4661 + 299.090 * (\text{ID0NPT}/N) * \text{GFMLCWSS}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBOTH\$} = \text{ID0WRWOTH\$} * (\text{EEA_ID} - \text{EEA_ID_2300} - \text{EEA_ID_MANU}) / 1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WRWCC\$} = -326.317 + 2270.794 * \text{ID0AHEMF}$$

$$\text{ID0WRWMF\$} = -10703.22 + 3672.345 * \text{ID0AHEMF}$$

$$\text{ID0WRWOTH\$} = -15065.87 + 3052.786 * \text{ID0AHEMF}$$

$$\text{ID0YDIR\$} = -56.739 + 1.053 * (\text{YPaint} + \text{ZADIV} + \text{YPRENTADJ}) * \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YP\$}(-1), 4) / \text{MOVAV}(\text{YP}(-1), 4)$$

$$\text{ID0YFC\$} = -23654.050 + 0.930 * \text{ID0YFC\$}(-1) + 35818.350 * \text{WPI01}$$

$$\text{ID0YINV_R\$} = -34431.500 + 0.818 * \text{ID0YINV_R\$}(-1) + 65808.35 * \text{WPI01}$$

$$ID0YP = ID0YP\$ / JPC*100$$

$$ID0YP\$ = ID0WBB\$ + ID0YSUP\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YPRF\$ + ID0YTR\$ + ID0YRA\$ - ID0YSIS\$$$

$$ID0YP\$PC = ID0YP\$ / ID0NPT$$

$$ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC*100$$

$$ID0YPNF\$ = ID0YP\$ - ID0YPRF\$ - ID0WBBF\$$$

$$ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC*100 / ID0NPT$$

$$ID0YPPC = ID0YP / ID0NPT$$

$$ID0YPRF\$ = 135.913 + 0.176*((ID0CRCROP+ID0CRLVSTK+ID0YTRF\$+ID0YINV_R\$-ID0YFC\$-ID0EXFP)/1000) + 2.938*TREND$$

$$ID0YPRNF\$ = 56.419 + 4.347*YPPROPADJNF$$

$$ID0YPTXB = (ID0WBB\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + (ID0YPRF\$ - ID0YINV_R\$ / 1000)) / JPC*100$$

$$ID0YRA\$ = -89.026 + 0.035*ID0WBB\$$$

$$ID0YSIS\$ = -18.530 + 2.254*TXSIEC*ID0WBB\$/YPCOMPWSD$$

$$ID0YSUP\$ = 42.979 + 1.575*YPCOMPSUPPAI*ID0WBB\$/YPCOMPWSD$$

$$ID0YTR\$ = -9.222 + 843.599*(YPTRFGF+YPTRFGSL)*(ID0NPT/N)$$

$$ID0YTRF\$ = 19018.070 + 0.011*TRF\$$$

$$IDWAGE = (ID0WBB\$ - ID0WBBF\$ - ID0WBBMIL\$) / EEA_ID * 1000000$$

$$YPADJ_ID = ID0YPNF\$ + MOVAV(ID0YPRF\$,4) + MOVAV(ID0WBBF\$,4)$$

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

EEA_ID	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
EEA_ID_2100	Employment in mining
EEA_ID_2300	Employment in construction
EEA_ID_3110	Employment in food processing
EEA_ID_3230	Employment in printing
EEA_ID_3250	Employment in chemicals
EEA_ID_3320	Employment in fabricated metal products
EEA_ID_3330	Employment in machinery
EEA_ID_3340	Employment in computers and electronic products
EEA_ID_4200	Employment in wholesale trade
EEA_ID_44_45	Employment in retail trade
EEA_ID_48_49_22	Employment transportation, warehousing, and utilities
EEA_ID_5100	Employment in information
EEA_ID_52_53	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
EEA_ID_54_55_56	Employment in professional, scientific, and technical services
EEA_ID_61_62	Employment in health care and educational services
EEA_ID_71_72	Employment in leisure and hospitality
EEA_ID_8100	Employment in other services
EEA_ID_DMANU	Employment in durable goods manufacturing
EEA_ID_GOODS	Employment in goods producing
EEA_ID_GV	Employment in government
EEA_ID_GVF	Employment in federal government
EEA_ID_GVSL	Employment in state and local government
EEA_ID_GVSLAD	Employment in state and local government, administration
EEA_ID_GVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
EEA_ID_MANU	Employment in manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NMANU	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NONGOODS	Employment in non-goods producing
EEA_ID_SV	Employment in services
EEA_ID_WOOD	Employment in wood products and logging
ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1_A	Adjusted housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A_A	Adjusted housing starts, multiple units
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population

ID0WBB\$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC\$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBMIL\$	Wage and salary disbursements, military
ID0WBBOTH\$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0WRWCC\$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF\$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH\$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR\$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC\$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV_R\$	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 2000 dollars
ID0YP\$	Total personal income
ID0YP\$PC	Per capita personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 2000 dollars
ID0YPNF\$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 2000 dollars
ID0YPPC	Real per capita personal income
ID0YPRF\$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF\$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 2000 dollars
ID0YRA\$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI\$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP\$	Other labor income
ID0YTR\$	Transfer payments to persons
ID0YTRF\$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
IDWAGE	Average annual wage
YPADJ_ID	Adjusted total personal income

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CNCSR weighted	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 2000 dollars, chain
CNOOR	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 2000 dollars, chain weighted
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, U.S. cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, U.S. crops
CRDAIRY	Cash receipts, U.S. dairy
DUM911011 DUM911034 DUM931964 DUM9510N DUM98011004 DUM9810N TREND	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic event such as strikes, plant opening, or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
EG91	Employment in federal government
ENRM21	Employment in mining
GFMLCWSS	Federal government defense personnel outlays
ID0IP2122_2123	Industrial production index, metal and nonmetal ore mining, 2002=100.0
ID0IPMFDNEC	Industrial production index, other nondurable goods, 2002=100.0
IPSG21	Industrial production index, mining, 2002=100.0
IPSG311	Industrial production index, food, 2002=100.0
IPSG321	Industrial production index, wood products, 2002=100.0
IPSG322	Industrial production index, paper, 2002=100.0
IPSG323	Industrial production index, printing, 2002=100.0
IPSG3253	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 2002=100.0
IPSG332	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 2002=100.0
IPSG333	Industrial production index, machinery, 2002=100.0
IPSG3341	Industrial production index, computer and peripheral equipment, 2002=100.0
IPSG51111	Industrial production index, newspaper publishing, 2002=100.0
JEXCHOITPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with other important trading partners
JPC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 2000=100.0, chain weighted
JULCNF	Index of unit labor costs, nonfarm business sector, 1992=1.0
N	Population, U.S.
NP16	Population, U.S., aged 16 and older
RADR	Real research and development spending, 2000 dollars, chain weighted
RMMTGEXIST	Effective conventional mortgage rate, existing homes, combined lenders
SP500	Standard & Poor's 500 index of common stocks
TRF\$	Government payments to U.S. farms
TXSIEC	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0

WPI10	Producer price index, metals and metal products, 1982=1.0
YP	Personal income
YPAINT	Personal interest income
YPCOMPSUPPAI	Other labor income, U.S.
YPCOMPWSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YPPROPADJNF	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YPRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment
YPTRFGF	Federal transfer payments to individuals
YPTRFGSL	State and local transfer payments to individuals
ZADIV	Dividends